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"Intra-Nationalism" at Montevideo

The Long-Range Results of the Roosevelt Doctrine May Be Better Relations in The Western Hemisphere

By Jonathan Mitchell

THE seventh Pan-American Conference which begins December 3 at Montevideo, Uruguay, will be the first real test of the Roosevelt policy of "intra-nationalism." The doctrine of "intra-nationalism," you will recall, was first formulated by Mr. Raymond Moley, then Assistant Secretary of State, in advance of the World Economic Conference at London. "Intra-nationalism" made no progress at London, where it was savagely derided by the French and their allies.

As understood by the Roosevelt Administration, "intra-nationalism" means that the domestic necessities of a nation ought always to come first. Sometimes, however, it may happen that two or more countries, each in pursuit of its strictly domestic aims, will discover that mutual cooperation would be helpful. Then, but only then, is there a reason for cooperation. The announcement of this doctrine shocked many devoted American believers in internationalism. Mr. Newton D. Baker, for instance, publicly protested against its implications. The Roosevelt Administration, however, continues to insist that most of the great post-war international conferences have been far too ambitious to be practical, and that each nation ought primarily to tend its own garden.

The economic life of Latin America at present is three-quarters dead because of tariffs, import quotas and currency restrictions. Detailed plans for dynamiting this Latin-American economic log-jam were worked out some time ago both by our own United States experts, and by Mexico's able Foreign Minister, Dr. Puig-Casauranc. However, two days before Secretary Hull sailed to Montevideo, the White House announced that we would not countenance any discussion of tariffs or currency matters. Because of the NRA and the Administration farm program, it was explained, Mr. Roosevelt wished to keep complete freedom in regard to both tariffs and currency. And, according to the doctrine of "intra-nationalism," domestic necessities should come first.

How do Mr. Roosevelt's advisers attempt to justify this policy? They say it is simply good, hard sense. The United States, they point out, is one of the greatest importing countries. If a large measure of prosperity can be brought about in this country, we can once more afford to pay high prices for Brazilian coffee, Cuban sugar, Venezuelan oil, and the restoration of a higher price level is the one thing which can help Latin America permanently. On the other hand, unless and until prosperity is revived in the United States, no international agreement we might sign, no matter how generous and far-reaching, would be of any benefit whatever to Latin America.

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SECRETARY HULL AND U. S. DELEGATES TO THE PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Left to right, Mr. Spruille Braden, Dr. Sophonisba Breckinridge, Secretary Hull, and Mr. J. Reuben Clark, Jr., as they sailed for Montevideo

This, however, is the negative side of "intra-nationalism." In the same White House statement in which he declared the United States would oppose discussion of tariffs and currencies at Montevideo, Mr. Roosevelt put forward projects for greatly improving the present air-plane route around South America, for completing a motor highway from Texas to Santiago, Chile, and for beginning surveys for a railroad system which eventually will run from Central America across the dark, steaming swamps of the Amazon to Rio de Janeiro and southwards to Buenos Aires.

What is the justification, according to "intra-nationalism," behind these proposals? As explained by Administration members, it is just this: In this country we have embarked upon a $3,300,000,000 program of public works, and Mr. Roosevelt's advisers believe that public works, in any nation, form the soundest, surest way of reviving employment and consumer purchasing power. If all countries simultaneously were to prosecute public works programs, recovery everywhere would be immeasurably hastened, and with general recovery would come the revival, on a solid basis, of world trade. In pushing our own public works program, and bringing nearer the time when we can pay more for coffee, sugar and gasoline, we are indirectly aiding Latin America; if the Latin-American countries could likewise be persuaded to institute public works programs, hastening the day when their citizens could recommence buying our machinery, automobiles and office equipment, they would indirectly be aiding us. Accordingly, under the doctrine of "intra-nationalism," a reason for cooperation exists. At Montevideo, Secretary Hull is empowered to offer $500,000 on behalf of the United States to permit an immediate survey for the Texas-Santiago highway. He will also offer to assume the greater part of the cost of engineering surveys for the proposed Central American-Rio de Janeiro-Buenos Aires railroad.

If the Latin-American nations are ready to join with us, the motor highway to Santiago, through Mexico, across the Panama Canal and down the west coast of South America, could, according to information given Mr. Roosevelt, be virtually completed within a year. If it were constructed of concrete, it would provide a market for 45,000,000 barrels of cement, or one-third of the present annual output of the United States. The President's plan for improving

(Continued on page 36)

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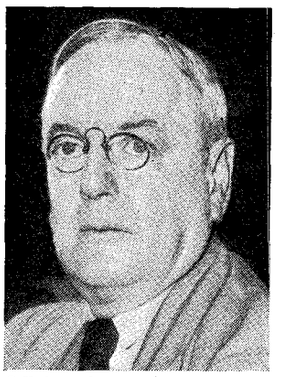
"Sound Money" War Follows Sprague Resignation

DR. O. M. W. SPRAGUE'S resignation as Treasury adviser was the signal for open hostilities between inflationists and anti-inflationists, which is likely to continue well into the coming session of Congress. There seem to be two objectives —to influence the Administration's action and to control legislation by Congress.

Leaders in the new army of "sound money" propagandists are encouraged by the large number of business men, economists, publicists and organized groups joining their campaign. The inflationists seem confident of their strength in Congress.



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Prof. O. M. W. Sprague

Correspondents see the old line-up reappearing, the East, high finance, conservatism, the creditor class against the West and South, the farmers, radicals, the debtor class.

Neither the Sprague resignation nor the declarations by such organizations as the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and the Federal Reserve Board Advisory Council seems to have influenced the Administration's gold-buying and price-raising activities. Evidence of success was seen in the fact that wholesale prices in the week ending November 18 went to the highest level since August, 1931.

The significant thing about Prof. O. M. W. Sprague's letter of resignation was not his declaration that the present policy "threatens a complete breakdown of the credit of the Government" but his expressed intention to take active part in arousing and organizing public opinion against inflationary policies.

Perhaps next in importance to the Sprague resignation was the warning issued by the Advisory Council to the Federal Reserve Board against "a currency of fluctuating value," declaring that uncertainties due to the present policy have affected adversely the entire economic structure.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which has been going along with President Roosevelt since last March, is now confronted by the fact that its board of directors has adopted a resolution asking for a return to the gold standard and "complete avoidance of monetary experimentation, greenbackism and fiat money."

On the same day this resolution was published President Roosevelt, speaking to an enthusiastic audience in Savannah, declared that the modern "Tories" find the Government "guilty of experimentation."

A distinguished Democrat to declare himself "against experiment" was Alfred E. Smith who in a statement to the New York Chamber of Commerce said "the latest fiscal moves of the Administration have undermined public confidence." He added: "I am for a return to the gold standard. I am for gold dollars as against baloney dollars. I am for experience as against experiment."

In an article, which he was at pains to say was written last June, Bernard M. Baruch came out in *The Saturday Evening Post* attacking inflation as "an enemy of mankind." In view of Mr. Baruch's standing as a financier and his close personal relations with leading figures in the Roosevelt Administration, his article attracted wide attention. But Will Rogers in the New York *Times* quotes a telephone conversation with Mr. Baruch, in which the latter said that the President "is not going to be stampeded" by non-inflationists or by inflationists, that after listening to all, "he makes up his mind himself, and he is going mighty easy, and I think will handle this money situation in a way that is beneficial to the majority, if not to a small minority."

Thus from an eminent anti-inflationist we have a very emphatic commendation of the President.

From the inflationist camp also comes a thoroughgoing endorsement. A group of representatives of monetary reform organizations—including silverite Senators and the Vanderlip-Rand Committee of the Nation—adopted a resolution in Washington asking the President to continue his present monetary policy "until the 1926 level of commodities, salaries, wages, conditions of employment and the solvency of the people of the United States are restored."

In defense of the Administration policies Professors Irving Fisher and James Harvey Rogers have been foremost. This statement from Professor Rogers attracts special notice:

"Among the inflationary devices entrusted by Congress to the President, the milder are being used. If they do not prove effective, the danger is that Congress will make mandatory more drastic and even uncontrollable measures. In this event it will be upon those who sabotage the present policy that the onus of such a frightful disaster must rest."

With the lines thus drawn Walter Lippmann, writing in the New York *Herald Tribune*, advises President Roosevelt to explain his real purposes and intentions more completely to the public so as to remove that uncertainty which is so frequently said to be hampering business plans. President Roosevelt, in the opinion of this publicist, would do well to give adequate recognition to skeptics and critics instead of calling them Tories. But on the other hand he tells the "sound money" propagandists that their opposition is decidedly uninformed, and that the Warren doctrines have nothing to do with so-called "greenback" inflation, also that the present gold-buying policy is far from being "a fantastically novel experiment." We are reminded that "there are just two countries in the whole world which have not raised the price of gold since the war." Also, that while Professor Warren's calculations may be subject to correction, "in seeking a level appropriate to American conditions, he is doing exactly what practically everyone else has done who has managed a currency anywhere in the world." So the final suggestion is made to the "sound money" leaders that "before a campaign of denunciation is organized, it will be useful to have a campaign of education."

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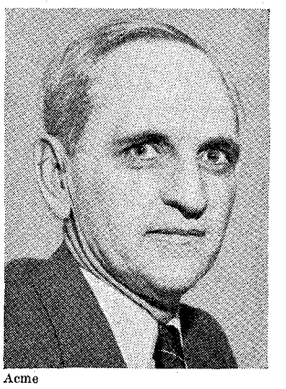

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Two New Treasury Department Assistants

The present Administration policy, said Professor Sprague in his letter of resignation, "threatens a complete breakdown of the credit of the Government." The following week, speaking at Boston, Budget Director Lewis W. Douglas affirmed that "the credit of the Government must be preserved." Assuming moderate industrial recovery, he estimated 1935 revenues at about $3,550,000,000, with expenditures of $2,600,000,000, leaving $1,000,000,000 to meet emergency obligations. Any additional recovery expenditures must come from taxes which, according to Mr. Douglas, are bound to bear hard on the middle class, which "must willingly carry the burden of saving itself from destruction."

Series of Radio Articles

Beginning in the issue of December 9 *The Literary Digest* will carry a series of articles based on the results of a test which it presented to radio listeners in the issue of November 4.

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Where the Roosevelt Recovery Program Shows Results

Recent Criticism of the NRA Brings Out Spirited Defense and Interpretation, Backed Up by Proof of Effectiveness of Steel and Cotton-Textile Codes

ACTUAL accomplishments under the NRA codes have silenced or converted many critics—tho some are till extremely vocal. The Cotton-Textile ndustry, first to adopt a code, reports the ain objectives already attained. The great teel industry expresses "general atisfaction" with the effects of the teel code. "The blame thing works," s a Cleveland *Plain Dealer* phrase hat sums up much editorial opinion. Such a sober observer of the business cene as Dun and Bradstreet declares: 'The critical opposition of a number of industries to the NRA procedure gradually is being turned into wholehearted support."

Last month, it will be remembered, Gen. Hugh S. Johnson found it necessary to make that 3,000-mile tour of the Middle West to renew enthusiasm for the New Deal. He called for patience, for trust in the President, for realization that miracles could not be performed. He enumerated concrete accomplishments. The NRA, he said in one speech, has put 4,000,000 people back to work and "has put the textile industry back on its feet, rescued the tottering bituminous coal industry, saved from the hands of the chiseler and the racketeer scores of smaller industries, and abolished small, sharp, sly, and cheating practises by the thousands." At the end of the tour, the NRA chief emphatically declared his conviction that the people of the country are enthusiastically back of the President's recovery program.

Back in Washington General Johnson asserted the need for stricter compliance with the codes, and announced a public hearing—beginning December 12—for complaints of profiteering. Later he made a statement on code compliance, declaring it to be fundamental that "as much as possible and appropriate, code administration be effected by industry itself" through the various trade associations or other code authorities. Meanwhile the first non-compliance court action was started with a Federal indictment for code violation.

But most heartening to the Administration were two reports of achievements under codes. On behalf of the Cotton-Textile industry it was stated that three major objectives had been attained: reduced working hours, standardization of wages, and limitation of overcapacity and overproduction.

Even more welcome was the American Iron and Steel Institute's formal expression of "general satisfaction" with the steel code, and its request for a six-months' extension —which was granted. The Institute, representing 213 of the 237 units in the industry, reported that despite the autumn decline in operations, in the three months of code effectiveness, more than 92,000 men had been put back to work and more than $9,000,000 added to the pay-rolls.

Incidentally, reports from steel centers last week indicated prospects for considerably greater activity in the months just ahead. And steel is only one item. Newspaper readers noted in one day recently accounts of two increased railroad dividends, declaration of an extra dividend by a big New York department store, resumption of dividends by an oil company, and similar moves by several small corporations. Spokesmen for retailers cite wide-spread increase of buying.

SPEEDED UP

—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*

There is even evidence of recovery in the farm belt. In the South a Tennessee newspaper head-line puts it this way: "Cotton Dollars Sing of Prosperity." The St. Paul *Dispatch*, agreeing with Secretary Wallace —who recently went to address farmers in his native Middle West—that it will take time to restore equitable farm price-levels, has noted that "there are degrees of recovery and a not inconsiderable instalment has been delivered already."

Following the Johnson tour, it will be remembered, a formidable group of Administration spokesmen took up the cudgels for the Roosevelt program, and tried to explain its real meaning. Donald Richberg characterized it as "a half-way house which lies between the anarchy of irresponsible individualism and the tyranny of State Socialism." Walter C. Teagle, of Standard Oil, until recently a member of the NRA Industrial Advisory Board, said: "President Roosevelt is feeling his way by trial and error to a more equitable distribution of the national income, and more power to him!"

The essence of the recovery plan, in the words of Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, is "a balanced economy for the United States of America." Rexford G. Tugwell, "brain trust" representative and Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, developed this idea at greater length in a recent New York speech:

"What we want, really, is to provide the opportunity for every individual and every group to work and to be able to consume the product of others' work. This involves a creation of buying power which is coordinate with the creation of goods. We shall not rest nor be diverted to lesser things until that minimum is achieved."

When we turn to the critics of the New Deal we find plenty of evidence that Republican opposition will be vocal in the next session of Congress. For instance, Senator Dickinson (Rep.), of Iowa, has promised that he will introduce a bill for "complete repeal of the NIRA." This is the way he says he feels about it: "I want the country to get over its headache, and that's the quickest cure I know of."

Among the critical economists is Virgil Jordan, president of the National Industrial Conference Board, who lately called the Roosevelt policies in general "erroneous, unsound and destructive," and said that the Administration has "subordinated the problem of recovery to considerations of radical reconstruction of the economic system according to ideas of a special sect of economic theorists with which it happened to associate itself."

Characteristic of milder criticism is this from *The Manufacturer's Record* (Baltimore):

"In the face of managed employment, managed currency, managed prices, yes, and managed salaries, business initiative and enterprise is put to the test to meet the new difficulties that have developed in the last few months. The return of confidence is being long delayed."

Such gloomy observations might be supplemented by complaints of farm leaders that the agricultural program is inadequate, and that the NRA is doing the farmers more harm than good.

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Pilots of the Deeper Blue

More and bigger balloons are needed for pioneers of the stratosphere. At present the biggest balloon in this country is the *Century of Progress*, which came down in a New Jersey swamp the other day with its airtight gondola containing a wealth of instruments and two scientific adventurers.

They had journeyed higher than Piccard, higher than Americans had ever penetrated the sky before. Imperturbably they had worked and slept in a half-ton metal ball swinging eleven miles above the earth. They had spent a night in the black mud of a tidal marsh. Yet hardly were they cleansed and fed when they discussed the

Wide World

Lieut.-Com. T. G. W. Settle and Maj. Chester L. Fordney

possibilities of still greater heights, up to fifteen miles or so, with a bigger gas bag.

Lieut.-Com. T. G. W. Settle, who navigated the balloon, flew to Washington later and assured Secretary Swanson at the Navy Department that he was ready to "do it again" in a balloon large enough to climb a few miles higher.

His *compagnon du voyage*, Maj. Chester L. Fordney, of the Marines, who kept tabs on the cosmic rays and other abstruse phenomena, is also anxious to have another shot at the mysterious layer of upper atmosphere, where the sky is not black or purple, as previously reported, but deeply, darkly "blue—blue—blue."

Nobody knows where the top of the stratosphere is. Its floor is between six and seven miles up, but where is its roof? The only answer is—"bigger balloons!"

It was with a bigger balloon that three Russians made a stratosphere ascent last September 30, rising some 62,320 feet, according to their record, which is unofficial.

The Settle-Fordney barograph registered 61,237 feet, and the significance of their observations will not be known until after weeks of laboratory study.

Prof. Auguste Piccard, the Columbus of the stratosphere, in his two pioneer flights in Switzerland last year, reached a maximum height of 53,152 feet. His twin brother, Dr. Jean Piccard, of Wilmington, Delaware, is planning a hop with his wife into the cosmic rays next summer, using the Settle-Fordney balloon and gondola.

British Guardianship for Newfoundland

Because of Desperate Financial and Political Conditions, Dominion Is Doomed to Hand Back Its Sovereignty

For the first time in the history of the British Empire, a Dominion is doomed to hand back its sovereignty to the mother country when the proposals of the Royal Commission of Inquiry on Newfoundland become effective. The plan is that the British Government take over completely the government and the State finances of Newfoundland. Financial and political conditions there, according to the Commission's White Paper, were found to be "desperate," and the islanders facing utter ruin.

Direct British government in the island is expected to last until its affairs have been pulled out of the morass, according to a London wireless to the New York *Times*, and Newfoundland will be ruled for the next few years or longer by a British Governor, assisted by a commission of three Britons and three Newfoundlanders.

Their immediate task will be to reduce the island's debt burden, and the first reported move is the conversion of the existing Newfoundland obligations into a 3 per cent. sterling issue redeemable in ten years. Newfoundland has been a victim of financial mismanagement and political corruption ever since the war, according to the Royal Commission of Inquiry. Among the recommendations it submitted to Parliament were measures to overhaul Newfoundland's world-famous fisheries on modern scientific lines, to conserve and develop the island forests, to create new industries, like the raising of fur-bearing animals in the interior, and to build up the island completely on a new and sound basis.

Doubtless there will be grumbling in Parliament, it was predicted by a London correspondent of the New York *Times*, because of the new burdens the plan imposes on British taxpayers. But the seriousness of the emergency is said to be realized in England, and the Government intends to push through the necessary legislation.

In commenting on the findings of the Royal Commission, Premier Frederick C. Alderdice of Newfoundland said to the Canadian press at St. John's: "The terms offered by the Imperial Government are particularly generous. It is difficult to contemplate giving up responsible government and the positions we occupy, but the interests of our country come first."

In similar vein the St. John's *Telegram* (Ind.), in an editorial cabled to THE LITERARY DIGEST, said that it would be impossible "to speak too highly of the generosity which the British Government displayed in the matter of financial stipulation."

But the St. John's *Daily News* (Cons.) was not in so tractable a frame of mind:

"For the optimist and the radical opposition there is the satisfaction tho that the prime mover in this scheme to sacrifice Newfoundland, Frederick Alderdice, is not a Newfoundlander, but a North Irelan Tory. No Newfoundlander worth his sa would consider such a breach of faith to h country."

Welles Replaced in Cuba

President Roosevelt's midnight announc ment at Warm Springs that Ambassad Sumner Welles was to be replaced i Cuba by Jefferson Caffery, who is to serv not as ambassador, but as the President personal representative, caused tremer dous excitement in Havana in the earl morning hours. The students directing th Grau Government considered it a victo over Mr. Welles, against whom the had been waging a persistent cam paign.

Those opposing the Grau Government, ac cording to a Havana cable to the New Yor *Times*, held that Mr. Roosevelt's decisio indicated a change o policy on the part of Washington and a hint of recognition. As far as that goes, the President himself said in his statement at Warm Springs, that the United States would welcome any provisional govern- ment, "in which the Cuban people demonstrate their confidence," and he added:

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Jefferson Caffery

"We earnestly hope that in the near future, through a spirit of compromise on all sides, the Cuban people themselves will reach some peaceful agreement which may result in general support of the Government, and thus avoid continual civil disturbance, with its attendant tragic loss of life, and grave prejudice to the social and economic interests of the Republic."

During the troubled months of May, June and July, Mr. Welles acted as mediator between the Machado Government and the Opposition until finally, in the middle of August, he witnessed the overthrow of the dictator in a wild revolt that for a time lapsed into total anarchy. But eventually, a Washington New York *Times* correspondent recalled, with Mr. Welles's assistance, Carlos Miguel de Céspedes was chosen President. The de Céspedes Government went down before a new revolt, led by sergeants of the Cuban Army. There followed the present Grau San Martin régime, and Mr. Welles's popularity in Cuba ceased.

His successor, Jefferson Caffery, a tall, slender, Louisianian, of forty-seven years, has been in the diplomatic service since 1911, and when sent to Cuba was serving as Assistant Secretary of State.

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News and Comment From the National Capital

Treasury Department Changes and the Chamber of Commerce Demands Foreshadow an Imminent Struggle, Which Was Anticipated and Prepared for by the President

UNDERLYING the Treasury shake-up and subsequent censorship, with its repercussions throughout official Washington, is a feeling of President Roosevelt and his intimate advisers that the time is approaching for a show-down over his liberal policies and that the Administration should prepare for it by controlling its own news sources. Having seen Mr. Roosevelt with a virtually united country behind him, the nation is now about to see him defending his recovery policies in the face of what he calls "Tory" resistance. At the approach of Congress, the decks are being cleared for action.

The retirement of Dean Acheson as Under-Secretary of the Treasury is one of the first acts of war. The "inside story" of what happened to him is that he was called into Secretary Woodin's office and told that the President felt he was talking too much and should be supplanted. Determined to go ahead with his dollar-control plan, the President is equally determined to have no signs of dissension in the high command. Mr. Acheson walked the plank.

When Mr. Morgenthau moved into the Treasury and issued Order No. 1 that henceforth no news, even routine, was to issue from Treasury sources other than the top, Mr. Sprague voluntarily followed Mr. Acheson overboard, resigning before the modification of the order which followed shortly after its issuance. Mr. Sprague had fallen out with the President over the general direction of the Ship of State almost immediately after Mr. Roosevelt hired him away from a similar position as financial adviser to the Bank of England.

One "Tory" Remains

With Mr. Morgenthau, a loyal supporter of the Roosevelt policies, setting up a general staff of his own in the Treasury, fears and misgivings ran through the whole building, not excepting a good many left wing officials who have favored the liberal course on the whole but who have been technically skeptical of the gold-purchase plan, which has brought the preliminary show-down within the Administration itself. One outstanding "Tory" remains in the person of Budget Director Lewis W. Douglas, who, tho dropped from the intimate circle of Presidential advisers, is staying at his budget post on the theory that he has not been repudiated in his own department and has a definite job to do there.

An entirely new atmosphere has enveloped Washington. It is the beginning of the condition, foreseen by Mr. Roosevelt, in which the general disposition to "stand by the President" in the emergency is giving way to positions taken on the basis of individual or group convictions. Aside from the signs that the President himself sees the show-down approaching on schedule, nothing is more significant of it than the unanimous vote of the directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States virtually demanding that the President turn back to some gold basis, whether or not the old one, and pledge himself not to permit government securities to be "driven to lower levels by reason of monetary actions."

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SLIGHTLY BEWILDERING?
—Smith in the New York *American*

The Chamber of Commerce action, it is recognized here, is important not only as symbolizing the changed attitude of organized business but also as offering a rallying center for the scattered and hitherto leaderless forces of opposition to the President's program. The issue, as it develops, will be seen to cut sharply across party lines, with conservative Democrats, such as Senator Carter Glass, taking the field against the President, and left wing Republicans rallying to the President's support.

Unless there should be a pronounced business upturn in the next ten months, the issue of the midway Congressional elections next year is already drawn. In the opinion of many political observers here, Democrats as well as Republicans, Mr. Roosevelt will have to fight as hard to defend his liberal policies as Mr. Hoover had to fight last year to defend his conservative philosophy. The nation will be at the cross-roads, required to decide whether to keep bearing to the left or turn back to the right. Mr. Douglas, for instance, is hanging on, despite his greatly diminished influence in the Administration, helping to pave the way to the right.

Whether Mr. Douglas will be permitted to remain, despite his personal loyalty to the President, remains to be seen. The President himself probably does not know. It is a fact, however, that he is determined to have none of the agencies directly under his control aiding and abetting the enemy. It is to insure the Treasury front against Wall Street and other conservative financial influences that the President has ordered stern steps in that quarter. While he has not previously done anything to break up the orthodox Treasury group, the emergency over the gold program is believed by the President to require it.

How the developments have changed the atmosphere of Washington may be imagined from the fact that Mr. Roosevelt had hardly gotten out of town for his Thanksgiving in the South when the press gallery was bristling at the Treasury "censorship" regulations promulgated by his new Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Roosevelt, some months ago, had expressed some concern at the unanimity with which the press was supporting his policies. He thought that this was not altogether a good sign, since "we are certain to make blunders" and criticism was essential to "check us up." His only request was that the press be prompt about the criticism. It was even suggested that his practise of talking "off the record" at great length to the newspaper men who attend his press conferences was to benefit by the immediate reaction of this cross-section of American public opinion, especially since the off-the-record rule was an injunction against publishing or even referring to the Presidential information which was thus imparted.

To Exclude Enemies

Among those who best reflect the President's point of view, it is urged that the Treasury upheaval, the modified censorships at the Justice Department and the Public Works Administration, coupled with other indications of a tightening of the lines, implies no modification of the President's original liberality in this respect but a disposition to exclude his enemies in the impending struggle from official sources which might enable them to capitalize an appearance of dissension in the high command at a critical juncture of the recovery drive.

A period of unprecedented political and economic controversy is at hand.

DIOGENES.

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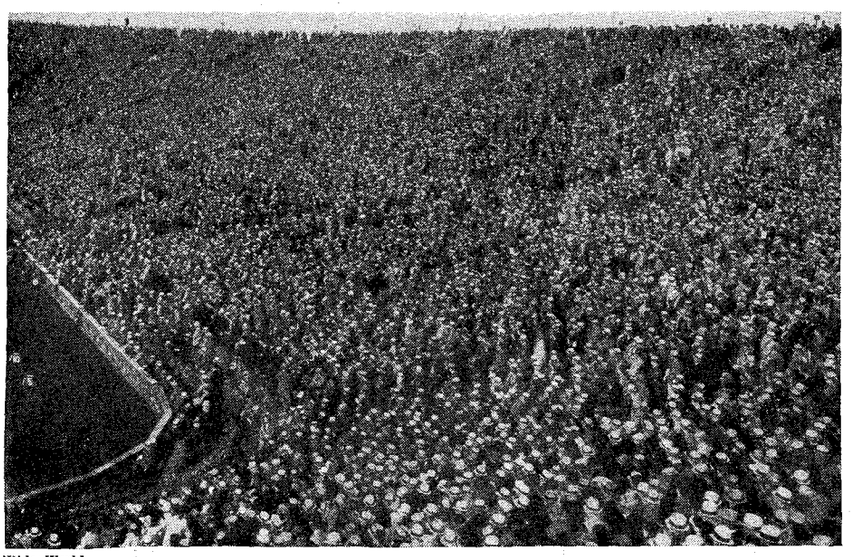
At the Observation Post

Faced With an Increasing Freedom From Wage-Earning, the NRA Undertakes the Job of Ameliorating Not Excessive Work But Possibly Excessive Play

WHEN a lady of 109 years says, "I haven't time to die," it sounds like a rebuke of the whole NRA philosophy.

Dr. Charlotte Davenport, of Philadelphia, is quoted as having made the remark on the occasion of her latest birthday. She implies that to keep busy is a recipe for longevity. Will our lives then be shortened by the New Deal with its promise of greater leisure for all?



Wide World

A few Americans enjoying their new leisure at a football game

Very likely even Dr. Davenport would admit that this depends on what we do with our leisure, that leisure does not necessarily connote idleness, but rather the opportunity to busy ourselves with what really interests and amuses us. Perhaps she would agree that it is not busyness *per se* that persuades the Grim Reaper to hold his distance, but the kind of busyness which makes life seem worth living.

It is this kind, at any rate, that forms the quest of a committee of eminent citizens in New York, appointed by the local recovery administration to inquire into the leisure problem. Almost coincidentally with the flight of Dr. Davenport's winged word they opened hearings on the subject. Such men as Raymond B. Fosdick, chairman of the committee; Nicholas Murray Butler, Newton D. Baker and Matthew Woll spoke at the first hearing, Al Smith and Edward P. Mulrooney at the second. Cogent things were said.

For example, Dr. Butler made it plain that enforced idleness and leisure had nothing in common. "Unemployment," he said, "destroys leisure; it fills the day with anxiety and worry; true leisure is the outcome of successful work."

Mr. Woll, after tracing the history of labor's battle for leisure, insisted that "this new leisure from toil (won through the NRA program) is not a temporary phenomenon of the depression, but is a permanent part of our domestic economy."

"It should be said at once," explained Mr. Fosdick, "that it is not the purpose or the desire of this committee to teach people how to play or how to improve themselves, nor would we presume to prescribe how people should use their leisure. The purpose of these hearings is to ascertain, not what people ought to do with their leisure, but what they want to do with it."

He was echoed by Mr. Baker whose notion it was that "people should not be required to use their leisure time in any way other than they desire." However, "society has achieved great triumphs in liberating men from the necessity of expending their entire energy on physical production; it is also society's duty to help men make handsome uses of their leisure."

So here we have the first organized social effort that history records to ameliorate the pain not of excessive work but of possibly excessive play. It is predicated on the assumption that real leisure can only come from employment, that the New Deal does now and will continue to provide more of such leisure than the American public is accustomed to, that this public will not, and should not, endure any dictation of the use of its new-found leisure, but that it will respond to the kind of guidance which provides it with the right sort of recreational opportunities, and makes them known.

Arthur Pound wrote a book some years ago entitled, "The Iron Man in Industry," in which he pointed out that since automatic machinery had been introduced more or less generally throughout industry, popular education should be devoted no longer to vocational but to cultural ends. If his argument had weight when factory hours remained at their old level and child labor was common, it has obviously been reenforced with their curtailment and the abolition of child labor.

Yet at this juncture an exceedingly unhappy condition oppresses the public-school system of the country. Altho an army of boys and girls has been set free from premature toil, school facilities, instead of expanding to receive them, have been contracting. The United States Commissioner of Education has recently reported that nearly 2,000 schools in half the States of the Union failed to reopen this fall.

Retrenchment has also dictated an impoverishment of the curriculum. The so-called "frills" have been largely eliminated, leaving only the "essentials." In other words, for the children fortunate enough to find school space the swing has been away from the cultural development helpful in making "handsome uses of their leisure."

Here is a field in which the New York Committee—and those other committees elsewhere which no doubt will soon be organized in its image—should find fruitful opportunity for service.

It happens that repeal is upon us just as the leisure problem becomes portentous. Whether this is a complication depends on the point of view. William Allen White, tho long a militant prohibitionist, is not worried. The saloon in its glory, he has implied, was the product not of too much but of too little leisure, of "a drab life in a rather cheerless civilization."

The moving picture, the radio, the motor-car have arrived since to rob it of its monopoly of diversion, even should it be re-established.

Nevertheless, the proper control of the liquor traffic in behalf of temperance must naturally become a subject of concern to all citizens anxious for the improvement of the new leisure.

But if they follow the advice of Dr. Goodwin Watson, of Columbia, they will remember in all their efforts that "workers must have the fun of making their own plans, the companionship of friends whom they enjoy, and the sense of accomplishing something which they want."

Dr. Davenport, one may believe, has had this fun, this companionship and this sense of accomplishment. Hence her retort on her 109th birthday that she hadn't "time to die." Who would have it under the circumstances? W. M. H.

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They Stand Out From the Crowd

Joseph C. O'Mahoney, newly appointed Senator from Wyoming, at present occupies the office of First Assistant Postmaster-General. He is forty-nine, has shrewd, penetrating, gray eyes, is Massachusetts born, but moved west to Colorado and Wyoming, where he first engaged in newspaper work. In 1912 he joined the Bull Moose campaign, but has been an ardent Democrat ever since. His flair for politics placed him in a strong position locally, and he managed Nellie Tayloe Ross's successful campaign for Governor of Wyoming in 1924. In 1928 he became a Democratic National Committeeman for Wyoming, and, last year, vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee. He is affable and pleasant, unless his name is mispronounced, likes to be known as "O'Ma'honey," the "a" as in mayonnaise.

© Underwood

Carol Stone, seventeen-year-old auburn-haired daughter of Fred Stone, adds another step to the "Stepping Stones." She made her début on Broadway last month, slipped into a part in "Spring in Autumn," on only four days' notice. Her only previous experience was a summer spent with a Long Island stock company, and a short period of special training. Her two already well-known sisters, Dorothy and Paula, have followed musical comedy careers, but the fledgling Stone seems headed for the drama.

De Barron

What's the Name Please?

Slenczynski—musical lass with inspired fingers — *cz* = *ch*; hence, *slen-chin'ski.*

Bruère—Mr. and Mrs. R. W., authors —with the French *u*, is almost *bree-yare.*

Boeing — of air-transport fame — rimes with *going*, or *toeing.*

Padraic Colum — Irish poet and dramatist—*Padraic* is sounded *paw'drig*; *Colum*, same as *column*, with the *n* silent.

Cohan—endeared comedian, farce writer, song writer—sound the *h*: *Co-han'.*

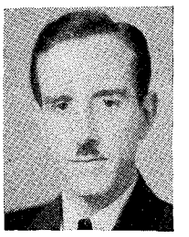
Texas Guinan—late Queen of the Night Clubs—perversely, the name was almost *guy'none.*

—**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

Gordon Richards, a stubby, perky, self-possessed little English jockey with arms and hands of steel, recently broke an English record of a half-century's standing by winning his 247th race in one season. King George was immediately notified and telegraphed his congratulations. Richards is twenty-nine, quick, calm, decisive, modest, and has a natural aptitude for handling horses. Tho besieged with offers for races, once he agrees to ride, he refuses larger fees. His integrity has made him one of England's most popular sporting figures. Richards is married and has two small boys.

Wide World

Dr. George M. Sutton, curator of birds at Cornell University, recently discovered, among other things, nine new owls. He has just returned from an ornithological expedition to the arid regions of the American Southwest. Slender, of medium height, he has sandy hair, blue eyes, and has never been interested in any career but the study of birds. As a youngster he was a protégé of Louis Aggasiz Fuertes.



Dr. Sutton has been to the Labrador coast, canoed in Hudson Bay, explored the Florida keys, the Rio Grande Valley, and many other places in search of bird life, and is also the author of several books on bird lore.

Dr. Patty Smith Hill is one of the pioneers of kindergarten school development. For forty years teacher of the principles of modern psychology and pedagogy in the nursery school, she began her kindergarten work in Louisville, Kentucky, became lecturer at Teachers' College, Columbia University, 1905, and a professor, 1922, received an LL.D. degree in 1929. Sixty-five years old, vigorous, alert, with smiling blue eyes, Dr. Hill first introduced the grading system into the kindergarten and instruction in child development for parents. Her kindergarten teachers' school and model kindergarten at Columbia have won world recognition.

Keystone

Comics—and Their Creators

Rube Goldberg—I was born in San Francisco, graduated from the College of Mining Engineering in the University of California and succeeded in fleeing from my chosen profession three months after graduation and becoming a sporting cartoonist on the San Francisco *Chronicle.* This was in 1904. From then on I drew and wrote sports until around 1914, when I was working on the New York *Evening Mail.* I created Boob McNutt, my principal character, in 1915, and continued a human-interest daily cartoon, both of which I am still doing for the Hearst papers and others around the country.

Rube Goldberg

Drawn for *The Literary Digest*

BOOB McNUTT

Boob McNutt is a simple young man whose sympathetic interest in other people is constantly getting him into trouble. His constant companions are Mike and Ike, and he is devoted to his sweetheart Pearl.

I also take a little pride in my various inventions, vicariously attributed to Lucifer Gorgonzola Butts A.K., a bewhiskered child of my brain, but a subconscious offspring of my engineering career, which died before the professor was born.

Mr. Goldberg's full name is Reuben Lucius Goldberg. He lives in New York City. Among his creations are "Foolish Questions," "Boobs Abroad," and "Is There a Doctor in the House?"

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The German Clergy's Defy to Hitlerism

The Christian Churches Alone Have Refused to Surrender in What Constitutes the Only Unsuppressed Revolt With Which the Nazi Chief Has Been Faced

By Stanley High

FROM his office in the Church Chancellory, in a suburb of Berlin, Bishop Ludwig Mueller, head of Germany's newly merged Protestant Church, set aside Sunday, November 19, for the solemn observance of the 450th anniversary of the death of Martin Luther. And on Sunday, November 19, 3,000 German Protestant ministers, from their pulpits, solemnly celebrated Luther's death by resurrecting Luther's spirit.

Defying the Emperor at Worms, Luther had said: "I neither can nor will revoke anything, seeing that it is not safe or right to act against conscience." His three thousand embattled successors, defying the Nazifying of their faith, declared: "We teachers of the gospel do not desire to incur the reproach, on this Sabbath day, of being silent dogs. Even heathenism has penetrated into the bosom of our Church and insists upon the right to exist there. Many Christians have to submit their consciences to human leaders in contradiction of the essence of the Church. We owe it to our congregations and our people to oppose this falsification of the truth."

This, in a nation where Opposition is jailed and Freedom driven into exile, is no mere heresy. It is counter-revolution. After nine months in action the Hitler steamroller has destroyed everything in its path. The Communists, the Socialists, the Hugenberg Nationalists, one after another they have been bowled over and flattened out. Only the Church, Protestant and Catholic, provided an opposition that refused to flatten. The Nazis have effectively strong-armed Germany's economic and political liberalism. They are having trouble with the strong-arming of Germany's Christian conscience.

The trouble began last spring soon after Hitler's ascent to power. Hitler called for a church election to name a national bishop. For this office he had his own candidate: the above-mentioned Ludwig Mueller. The leaders of the Church took a good look at Mueller, discovered in him an echo of Herr Hitler, and promptly turned him down. Instead they elected as Reichsbishof, Dr. von Bodelschwingh, a liberal Protestant, who was decidedly not a Hitlerite.

Hitler, of course, could not let such a rebellion pass. He called another church election. This time the vote was "popular." All tax-paying Protestants joined in the balloting. The election was run off with the usual Nazi tactics, and the usual result followed. Hitler's Mueller got his job.

But the revolt was far from ended. The militant minority of ministers refused to accept the situation or to keep silent about it. In September a General Synod of the Evangelical Church in Prussia was called to ratify the newly devised Hitler constitution. The process sounded simple, and nobody looked for trouble. But trouble came in the persons of the same protesting minority. A protest statement was read. At least an attempt was made to read it. Before it was finished the preacher selected to present it was shouted down, and he, with his associates, marched out of the room.

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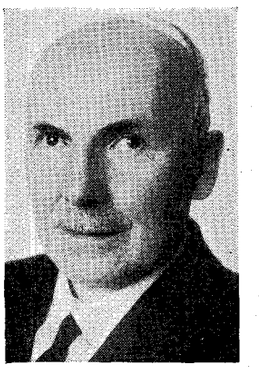
CARDINAL FAULHABER

Head of the Roman Catholic Church, Bavaria, where anti-Catholic Nazis have been very active



© International

DR. VON BODELSCHWINGH

Once elected National Bishop, ousted, now a leader of the protesting minority of Lutherans

That, too, was treason.

But there was more to come. In mid-November Berlin's Sportpalast—the city's Madison Square Garden—was the scene of a great rally of German-Christians, the extremists among Nazi Protestants. At this meeting Dr. Hossenfelder, another Hitler Bishop, announced that the church in Germany must be made 100 per cent. Aryan; that the Old Testament, "a Jewish document," must be outlawed, and the pagan literature of ancient Germany established in its place; that such non-Nazi symbols as the crucifix must be eliminated from the nation's religious life.

Whereupon the storm broke again. In the forefront and leading the assault on this Hitlerizing of Christianity was Dr. Martin Niemoeller. Dr. Niemoeller had learned his fighting lessons in a hard school. He was a German submarine commander in the war. He openly denounced Hossenfelder and all his works, and, for his pains, was promptly removed from his church. And a week later, on Luther Sunday, the 3,000 joined him in this open defiance of Hitler's religious program.

Now, this revolt against Hitlerism is more than Protestant. It is, likewise, Catholic. Historians may write it down as one of the amazing spectacles of modern times that the 450th anniversary of the death of Martin Luther should have been solemnized in Germany by a union of Protestants and Catholics against a common threat to religious freedom. Many Lutheran ministers—marking the occasion—referred to "this common cause" in which Catholics and Protestants are engaged. Roman Catholic leaders pointed out that the struggle in which "our Protestant brethren" are involved is "our struggle."

Certainly Germany's Catholics, including one-third of the nation's population, have as much cause to be alarmed as the Protestants. The Concordat between the Vatican and the Hitler government has simply not served to restrain the anti-Catholic activities of the Nazis.

It is too soon to say how Hitler will deal with this, the first open opposition which he has had to face. On the Church issue he has been under considerable pressure. Under the leadership of the Universal Christian Council, in which German Protestantism is represented, the Nazi heads of the new German Church have been made to feel the disapproval of many of their policies on the part of the Protestant churches of the Western world. The Anglican Bishop of Chichester in a recent letter to Reichbishof Mueller expressed these convictions officially and in no uncertain terms. On the same grounds, the Archbishop of Canterbury refused to send a representative to the consecration of Dr. Mueller as bishop. Recently a spokesman for the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America and the Universal Christian Council called upon Chancellor Hitler and, in an hour's interview, set forth the reasons for the almost universal Protestant opposition to his efforts to control, to Aryanize, and to make political use of the Church in Germany.

This accumulated Christian pressure is not likely to work a sudden transformation in Hitler's purposes. To control Germany, as he is determined to control it, means domination over the forces of organized religion. But whether or not Hitler changes, the historic fact remains that, in the midst of the Nazi revolution and in the face of Nazi violence, Christianity alone among the forces in Germany's national life, has produced a leadership that refuses either to compromise or to surrender, and that, 450 years after the Reformation, Lutherans and Catholics have made com mon cause in defense of religious liberty.

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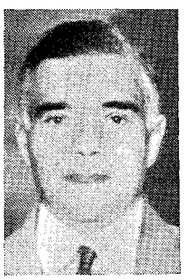
World Press Appraisals of Soviet Recognition

Reaction Ranges From the Belief That Our Action Will Bring a Consolidation of Peace to the Conviction That It Means an Alliance Against Japan

A NATION-WIDE canvass of editorial opinion on President Roosevelt's recognition of Soviet Russia revealed considerable unanimity in accepting it as a foregone conclusion, but also, in some sections, a certain doubt as to whether Soviet promises and guaranties could be depended upon. In a survey of the foreign press the event was also anticipated and skepticism, especially in England, showed itself concerning Maxim Litvinov's assurances that the "fixed policy of Russia" is not to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries. In the main all comment might be summed up in the remark of one editor: "Let's see how it all works out."



Wide World

A. A. Troyanovsky

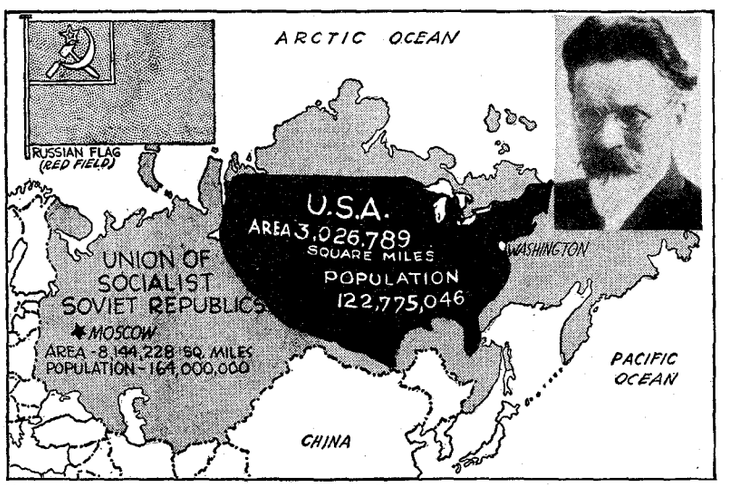
Our Soviet Ambassador

President Roosevelt's establishment of normal relations with Soviet Russia could not have been expected to command the ungrudging approval of each and every American citizen because, said the New York *Herald Tribune*, the fever in this recognition controversy had run too long and too high to subside so quickly. Then admonishing the Roosevelt Administration to adhere to American tradition and not involve us in an inextricable financial tangle with the Soviet Union by extending long-term Federal credits, or guaranties, as subsidies to trade, this newspaper added that with such a reservation it could express only approval of the results of President Roosevelt's negotiations "so far as they have gone."

Mr. Litvinov declared it to be "the fixed policy" of the existing Russian Government to refrain from interfering in any manner whatever with the internal affairs of the United States. Now, observed the New York *Times*, the cynical may be tempted to recall that the Soviet made similar promises to the British Government, which were afterward openly broken. But it is to be hoped that they have learned something since then; have abandoned their early plans for world revolution; and now understand that "there can not be established formal and friendly relations with them unless they live up to the obligations which they have assumed."

It would have been "fanciful" for two of the world's greatest nations to continue to deny diplomatically each other's existence, was the view of the Boston *Herald*. But as for the economic implications of recognition, thought the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, the least that can be said is that it favors trade between the two nations and eases the ways of exchange. Any expectation of a tremendous commercial revival within the appreciable future, however, "will meet with disappointment."

Among the Southern press the Louisville *Courier-Journal* found, besides material advantage in opening channels of trade, that recognition should be to the further advantage "of ourselves and the world for peace and disarmament on this side of the Atlantic to stand with the strongest force for peace and disarmament in Europe." The Baltimore *Sun* called President Roosevelt's act "an act of common sense at a time when common sense is too much a rarity," and it added: "The record of capitalistic debtor nations has made the amount owed to us by Russia seem picayune, and American citizens in Russia have been certainly safe, as many of them have been in Hitler's Germany." But *The Sun* issued the warning that with regard to our trade with Russia, it will be wise if American expectations are not expanded beyond the point of probable realization. The Charleston *News and Courier* welcomed the opening of commercial relations with the Russians. As to danger of infection of our country by Russian notions, that is nonsense, for "if our civilization is not vigorous enough to resist Communistic germs, it will not survive."



The Chicago *Daily Tribune*; Photo inset, Wide World

A map of the United States, drawn over a map of Russia, shows immense area under rule of the Soviets. In the upper right corner is a picture of Michael Kalinin, president of Russia, and at upper left is the Russian flag

Most Americans will accept the recognition of the Moscow Government as safe and probably desirable at this time, declared the New Orleans *Times-Picayune*, "and since President Roosevelt thought the hour had come for it, they will take his word for it and hope that his decision will be vindicated by events."

Moving westward we find the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* describing the Russian-American agreement as "a triumph of realism and common sense over impractical stubbornness." On the other hand, the Indianapolis *Star* seemed skeptical of Soviet promises, yet it conceded that nevertheless recognition has come "in spite of what undoubtedly is the sentiment of an overwhelming percentage of the people and, as it is an accomplished fact, all will hope for the best." The Lincoln (Neb.) *State Journal* called recognition of Russia "part of the New Deal," and it added: "The search for consumers for American products goes on, if new customers can be found who will not require a loan before they buy. So much has been promised out of recognition of Russia, observed the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, that there can hardly fail to be disappointment of expectations and it suggested: "Let it merely be trusted that the evil predictions of the skeptics will prove baseless."

Now that formal recognition has been accorded Soviet Russia, the Los Angeles *Times* confessed there could be no particular nourishment in further iteration of reasons why it was opposed by a large part of the American people, reasons which still seem good and sound. Americans have nothing against the Russian people, *The Times* said, but they have suspected and distrusted "a handful of Russian leaders." Two embarrassing questions await their final solution, according to the San Francisco *Chronicle*. First is debts. If Russia should pay ten cents on the dollar that would be so much gain. The question applied to Russia alone is of no practical importance, in the view of this daily, but the precedent is vital. The other question is loans, and: "We dare not lend money now unless we are prepared to accept payment later in goods. Unless we lend the money, we can not sell the goods. On this dilemma, which we have hitherto preferred to evade, we must now decide." Mr. Roosevelt

(Continued on page 41)

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Spanish Rightists Triumph in Elections

With Women Voting for First Time, Socialists Suffer Crushing Defeat at Hands of Coalition Which Includes Monarchists

The coalition of the extreme Right, in which monarchists are included, won a striking victory in the first regular parliamentary election held in Spain since the overthrow of the monarchy in April, 1931. A crushing defeat was suffered by the Socialist and other groups associated with the Azana Socialist Government which ruled Spain for two years. It was reported that the Socialists were defeated even in places they had considered their strongholds.

MARXISTS DEFEATED IN THE SPANISH ELECTIONS

"Bravo, Bull!"

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin)

It was the first national election in Spain in which women participated. Approximately 12,500,000 voters were qualified to ballot to select 473 deputies for the first regular Congress of the Second Republic. The preceding Congress, as Madrid Associated Press dispatches noted, merely drew up a constitution for the Republic. Nineteen officially registered political parties were represented among the candidates, but the Leftists and Rightists dominated the scene.

Of the 473 seats in the Cortes, or parliament, 162 were won by the Rightists and 136 by the Leftists. Incidental to the election were physical encounters between opposing voters, which resulted in the death of ten and the injury of at least 300.

The formation of a Republican coalition to assure peace and prevent violence between classes and a religious war in Spain, which seemed possible after the Conservative victory in the elections of November 19, was announced in a wireless message from Madrid to the New York *Times*. It was said that even Gil Robles, the Catholic leader, was a party to the agreement and that he had agreed in principle to try to ameliorate the overwhelming reactionary victory.

El Heraldo, a Republican organ, in a tone of bitterness charged the leaders of the Republican party with splitting it up by indulging their personal ambitions, and it added: "The Conservatives therefore found the moment propitious, particularly since they had the vote of the women, not yet emancipated from clerical influence. They also had fabulous amounts of money, which, it is believed, came from the coffers of the Jesuits, whom the Republic has particularly attacked."

A semiofficial spokesman for the Vatican, according to a Vatican City Associated Press cable, said that the Vatican was particularly pleased with the decisive nature of the victory of the Rightists in the Spanish election because it proved the policy pursued by Spanish Cabinets, particularly in reference to religion, was contrary to the sentiment of the people. Since the overthrow of the monarchy in Spain, this Associated Press correspondent recalled, succeeding Republican governments have been regarded inimical to the Catholic Church.

At Fontainebleau in France, where former King Alfonso is living in exile, a member of his household told inquirers that he had "made no arrangements to receive news of the progress of the elections and under no circumstances would discuss them."

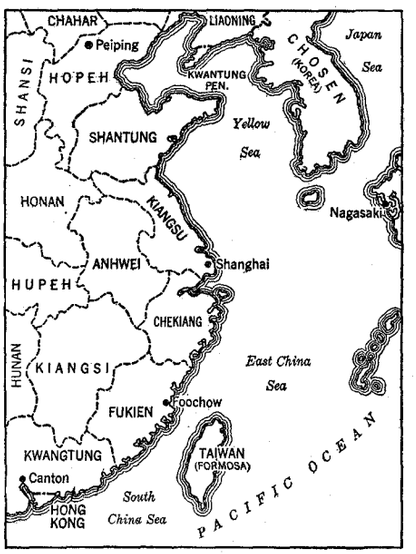
Editorials cabled to THE LITERARY DIGEST from the Spanish press reveal *El Debate*, Rightist newspaper, describing the elections as a repudiation of the Government's sectarian policy and also of the Socialists. At the same time it expressed confidence in the "prudence and patriotism of every one" and believed there would be formed "a government of the Center, with the collaboration of some of the anti-Marxist elements."

El Socialista, organ of the Socialist party, bitterly deplored the triumph of the monarchistic and Rightist elements as a misfortune to Republicans. The Rightists, it alleged sarcastically, "won in greater proportion than we because they had access to economic coercive methods which were inaccessible to us, and which even the absurd thought of our using would be incompatible with our morality."

New Civil War Threat in China

The cloud of civil war suddenly sprang over China when, on November 20, proclamation of an independent government in the Province of Fukien was made at Foochow.

Fukien is one of the three Maritime Provinces of South China, and lies between Chekiang on the North and Kwangtung on the South. As a timber region its only rivals in all China are Manchuria and Hunan. The most important woods are fir, pine and rosewood, which are floated in the form of big rafts down to Foochow, a great timber mart, and the capital of the province, whose population is estimated at nearly 15,000,000.



Fukien—New Trouble Spot in China

The Central Political Council of the Nationalist Government at Nanking revealed the situation in a statement issued to the nation, in which it said:

"Gen. Chen Ming-chu and others are engaged in unlawful activities at Foochow. The Government heretofore has adopted a lenient attitude, in view of serious foreign aggression as well as the present campaign to suppress the Communists. But the activities in Fukien endanger seriously the safety of the Kuomintang [Nationalist party] and of the nation. The Government therefore has decided to take drastic measures to deal with the situation."

Meanwhile the "People's Government of the Republic of China," as the Foochow secessionists described their movement, accused the Nanking Nationalist Government of having secretly agreed to sell out Manchuria to the Japanese. It was understood the Fukien régime had ordered the abolition of all land titles and taxes and the redistribution of land in accordance with the needs of each family. Furthermore, according to a Shanghai wireless to the New York *Times* from Hallett Abend, the new "Government" retained control of the forests, mines and other public resources. Also it granted liberty of speech and assembly and the right to form unions and to strike.

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The Gay and Cleanly Towns of the Baltic

By Willis J. Abbot
Editor of *The Christian Science Monitor*

This is the third article in a series based on personal observations of the writer

BORDERING the Baltic from the Cattegat to where Leningrad sits unkempt and gloomy on the banks of the Neva are Sweden, Finland and the new States carved mainly out of Russian territory—Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, the Free City of Danzig. Each State has its capital city. If one could make the whole circuit, as I made part of it, after having visited Leningrad, one would be impressed by the seeming gaiety and the apparent prosperity of all these towns and, moreover, by the smoldering fear in all of them that Bolshevism, the nightmare of the North, might break its Russian boundaries and overwhelm them. In these communities one hears little dread expressed of a new European war. Even Hitlerism does not seem greatly to concern them. What they fear, and what gives reason for the very moderate armaments which each one maintains, is that Russia, once its domestic affairs have been stabilized, will begin its western march.

In those States immediately adjacent to Russia are tens of thousands of refugees from the Bolshevist republic. They have fled, often in the dead of winter, over trackless wastes of snow and ice to escape the intolerable conditions of life under Communist rule. Their presence, their past experiences, their stories of tyranny escaped, do not tend to allay the apprehensions of the people of Finland, Estonia or Latvia that at some future time the forces of the Soviets may overwhelm them. Against this possibility no military defense which these little nations could marshal would be adequate. Only by the maintenance of friendly, even intimate diplomatic, relations with the great Powers can they meet the menace.

The Best Defense

In the almost universal antipathy of western Europe to Communism as practised in the U.S.S.R. they find their surest defense. While in each country military service is obligatory, and every citizen subject to the call to the colors, the actual effective strength is negligible in the presence of the colossal armies of other continental nations. Whether this fact does not constitute their surest defense against aggression is at least a debatable question. Since war is, in almost every instance, based upon fear—or at least professed fear—lest one or the other party should take the aggressive, the almost complete lack of any military or naval force in any one of these countries deprives its more powerful neighbors of the time-honored excuse for an attack.

In a recent article in The Literary Digest, Mr. Stanley High described the constant drilling and military maneuvering going on in Germany. The other militaristic States of Europe, France, Italy, Poland, present a very similar picture of preoccupation with preparations for war. In these lively little communities bordering the Baltic the people are free from any such demand upon their thoughts, their time and their purses. A single soldier is a rare spectacle on their streets, and only once during all my tour did I see a marching body, which was at Helsingfors, where I witnessed the guard mount at the President's palace, a purely police function.

In any consideration of the state of Europe to-day with reference to war's menace the whole group of Baltic nations may be set down as a static force for peace. In this estimate Denmark may well be included, altho the menace of Hitlerism in her southern counties, the former Duchy of Schleswig, where the German population is very large, was giving some concern to the Danish Government when I was in Copenhagen. The pacts of non-aggression signed by the U.S.S.R. with practically all of these States still further strengthens that group as a force for peace. Perhaps the realist would not attach great importance to these pacts in view of what happened in Belgium in 1914, and what Germany even to-day is doing to the Versailles Treaty. But coupled with the pact of Paris they seem to furnish for that section as effective a guaranty against aggressive warfare as statesmanship can provide.

Ewing Galloway

The market stall at Helsingfors

Economically these Baltic commonwealths seem to have made more progress than most countries in casting off the burden of depression. Unemployment there is, of course, but in Helsingfors and Tallinn I was told that it was rapidly on the decrease. In these smaller Baltic States the population is largely engaged in agriculture or fishing, in which callings unemployment is obviously a condition little to be reckoned with. In Finland recent redistribution of land in the form of peasant holdings has largely increased the number of people farming their own acres. Even at that, however, the agricultural products of this State are inadequate to its own needs, and food imports are necessary. It is illustrative of the growing spirit of economic nationalism that a protective tariff has recently been laid upon such imports.

In all of these Baltic States, even in the larger nations of Sweden and Denmark, the socialistic element is strong in politics. In the two larger ones it is actually dominant, despite the presence of ruling monarchs in both. Regarded with good-humored toleration, even with a certain measure of affection by their subjects, these monarchs are without material power. In the Legislatures of both States no party is in an actual majority, tho the Social Democrats lead in both. The municipal governments of the chief cities, Stockholm and Copenhagen, are definitely Socialist. It is, however, a mild form of that economic theory that dominates them, not extending to the American formula of the public ownership of all means of production and distribution.

A greater consideration for the needs and comforts of the masses is shown by the multiplication of parks in cities at the cost of military training grounds, and the conversion of royal palaces into popular museums. Under the fostering care of a socialistic Government great estates have been broken up and small land holdings have become the characteristic of the farming sections. The cooperative movement also which has developed among Danish farmers to an extent unparalleled in any other country, has had the earnest and effective encouragement of the Socialist leaders.

With 90 per cent. of the arable land in small holdings, with cooperation the almost universal rule among her farmers, Denmark is in an unusually favorable position among countries relying mainly upon agriculture. Sweden is less thoroughly organized, altho about 75 per cent. of the farmers own their own land. Her exports, however, are not mainly agricultural, but consist largely of timber and iron. As yet Great Britain does not dominate her trade as it does that of Denmark, and is planning to do with that of Finland. But I heard that a "British Week" in Stockholm was contemplated.

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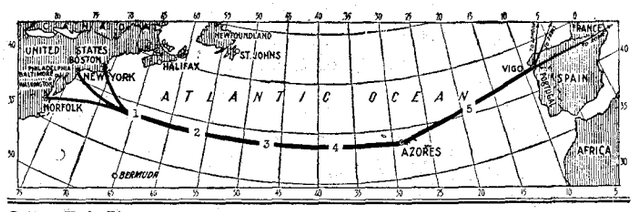
Seadromes for Trans-Ocean Airways

With the Interest of Federal Officials Aroused Public Works Funds May Be Appropriated to Build a Section of One of the Huge Floating Islands

AERONAUTICAL experts appear to agree that we shall have regular passenger and express air service across the Atlantic in the near future. Several methods of bringing it about have been suggested. It now remains to determine the most practicable.



© New York *Times*

Map showing proposed series of Floating Islands, or Seadromes, in the South Atlantic, linking New York and Spain

Most spectacular among them is the proposal advanced by Edward R. Armstrong, of Holyoke, Delaware, to establish a series of floating islands or "seadromes" along a route in the south Atlantic, linking New York, the Azores and Vigo, Spain. This idea, the outcome of twenty years of experiment and study, is especially prominent just now because Federal officials have become interested in it, and Public Works Funds may be appropriated to build a section of one of the floating islands for testing under actual ocean conditions.

Specifically, the Armstrong seadrome scheme proposes the establishment of five floating islands, anchored about 500 miles from each other. Each drome will cost about $6,000,000 and will be nearly a quarter of a mile long, 300 feet wide amidships and 150 feet wide at the ends. The above-water portion will consist of two decks; the upper to be used for landing and takeoff; the lower to house machine shops, quarters for crew and passengers, and hangar space for planes. An elevator will be provided to drop aircraft from the flying deck to the space below.

An important feature of Mr. Armstrong's seadrome is the arrangement by which the decks, built on the truss system, are held 100 feet above the level of the ocean so that the highest waves can pass beneath without touching them. Supporting the decks are twenty-eight buoyancy tanks which float far beneath the ocean's surface. These are joined to the decks by cast-iron columns streamlined above the mean level of the waves and circular below. These columns are braced with tubular struts and steel cable ties.

Below the buoyancy tanks the columns continue downward nearly a hundred feet to ballast chambers which will be filled with water and cast iron. The complete column, tanks and all, will be more than 300 feet in length.

This arrangement takes account of the fact that ocean waves are surface disturbances only, while subsurface waters are practically immobile. The suitability of the structure has been thoroughly tested by models set afloat in miniature seas. Mr. Armstrong has compared the stability of his model seadromes with models of such sturdy ships as the *Mauretania*. Artificial "storms" that wrecked the *Mauretania* models left the model seadromes almost undisturbed.

At some points along the proposed route the ocean depth is nearly four miles, which makes the problem of anchorage a difficult one. Mr. Armstrong, with the aid of other engineers, has designed a saucer-shaped anchor, made of concrete reenforced with iron bars, weighing 1,500 tons. Each anchor will be so built that it will float until flooded, and can therefore be constructed ashore, towed to the site of the anchorage, and sunk.

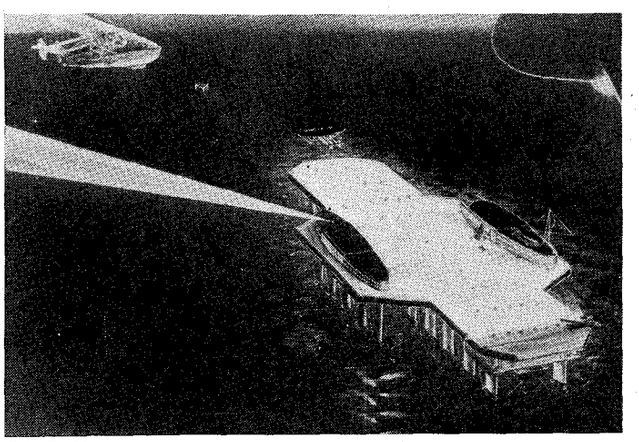
The anchor cable, 18,000 feet long, will taper from three and three-quarter inches at the bottom to two and a half inches. From the ocean floor this huge steel hawser will stretch in a catenary curve to an enormous lighted buoy. The seadrome in turn will be fastened by a 1,000-foot cable to the buoy in such a way that if need should arise it could be cut adrift. To these floating landing-places transatlantic planes will be guided by radio beacon, light beacon and other devices, and fast motor-boats will be maintained at each to rescue any craft that falls into the water between seadromes.

Fascinating as it all sounds, the seadrome proposal has not met with the unanimous support of aeronautical authorities. One objection is the cost. Another is the smallness of the landing surfaces which, tho adequate in fair weather, might be dangerous if it were necessary to land blind in fog or storm. A third objection voiced by many aviation experts is that the dromes are already obsolete. Fast, powerful planes could be built to-day, they say, that would be capable of making the transatlantic hop safely and regularly without the intermediary stops, and the cost of providing such planes would be only a fraction of that of the seadromes.

Over the south Atlantic both the French and Germans are already planning regular transoceanic service without benefit of seadromes. Several experimental hops have been made by French flyers over the 1,800-mile route from Africa to Natal, Brazil. Adding to the safety of the route, the German *Westfalen*, a converted freighter, has been stationed midway between Bathurst, West Africa, and Natal. Two weeks ago a Dornier *Wal*, carrying mails and express for South America, alighted by the ship, was refueled and sent away on the second 900-mile leg of the flight.

Planes can land safely by the *Westfalen* even in rough weather. A huge sailcloth is dropped from the rear of the vessel to drag in the waves. This apron, weighted at the outer edge, sinks below the surface and makes a smooth landing area. The plane taxies up this elastic ramp and is lifted to the deck by stern booms.

At a recent meeting of the New York section of the Society of Automotive Engineers, Clarence Chamberlin, one of the best-known of the transatlantic flyers, said he believed that regular transatlantic air service could soon be started with planes of long cruising radius, and dirigibles. Passengers, he suggested, might prefer to go by dirigible, while fast mail and express would travel by plane.



Wide World

Artist's conception of how the Seadrome will appear in the Atlantic at night with a plane taking off from the deck

Other experts said it is not lack of technical means, but lack of visible revenue that is holding back transatlantic air service. It was suggested that Federal officials could speed the service most by devoting a fraction of the proposed seadrome outlay to subsidies, perhaps in the form of mail contracts.

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Building San Francisco's Mighty Bridges

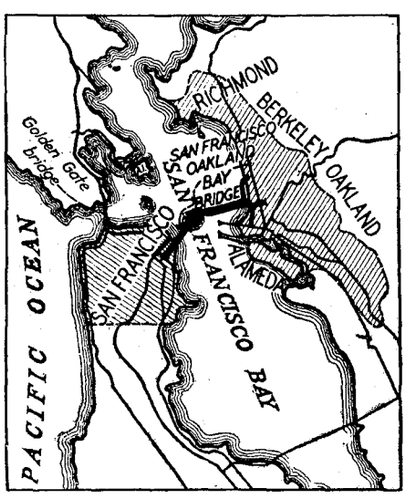
By Prof. Charles Derleth, Jr.

Dean, College of Engineering, University of California
Member Board of Consulting Engineers, San Francisco Bay and Golden Gate Bridges

THE city of San Francisco is situated on the northern tip of a peninsula separating the Pacific Ocean from the southern half of San Francisco Bay. This serene arm of the sea coupled with the Golden Gate has proved an effective barrier to the growth of the city; its only means of communication with the communities to the east and north being by a ferry system. In an age of radio and air-plane, the ferry is too slow and uncertain a method of transportation across four and one-half miles of water, particularly in times of storm and fog. Ferries will continue to exist but they must be supplemented by bridges and tunnels.

Consequently, construction of two superlatively great bridges is now in progress to connect San Francisco with its neighboring communities across San Francisco Bay. One, a $78,000,000 combination double suspension and cantilever bridge that will be the greatest in the world, will extend to Oakland and Berkeley on the east; the other, a record-breaking suspension span dwarfing in size the huge George Washington Bridge in New York, will join the city with Marin County on the north, across the Golden Gate. It will cost $35,000,000.

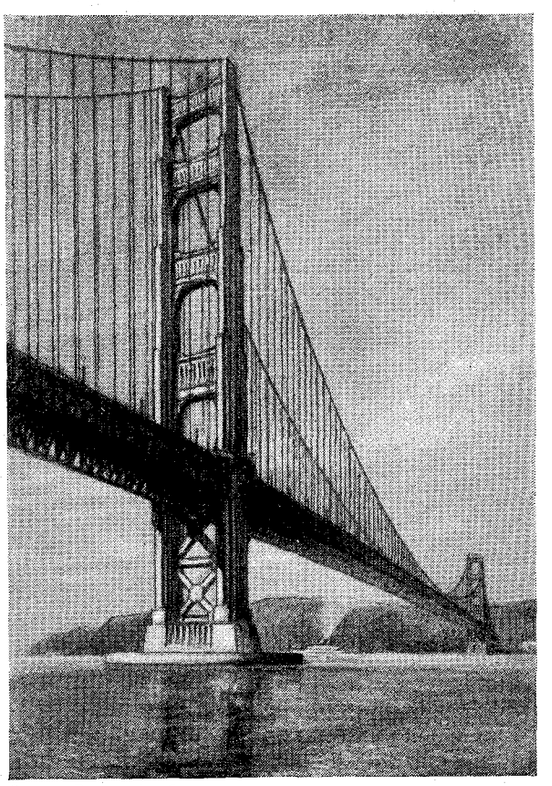
The huge trans-bay structure known as the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge is in reality composed of five bridges and a tunnel. It stretches from Rincon Hill in San Francisco to Yerba Buena Island in the middle of the Bay and from the island to Oakland, a total length of slightly over eight miles. By far the most spectacular is the West Bay section, two complete suspension bridges with a common central anchorage. Each of the two main spans is 2,310 feet long and the four side spans, 1,160 feet each. Nearly two miles in length, it is the longest double suspension bridge yet to be built. Supported by two steel cables thirty inches in diameter, its two-level deck will accommodate without serious congestion 16,000 vehicles per hour, seven times greater than the present trans-bay traffic.



Map of San Francisco Area, showing location of new bridges under construction

On reaching Yerba Buena Island the traffic will pass through a double-decked tunnel eighty feet wide and sixty feet high, the largest vehicular tunnel bore in the world to-day. Across the East Bay, beyond the Island, a 1,400-foot cantilever bridge with 510-foot side spans over the shipping channel is the principal feature. The bridge, on a descending grade, reaches street level at Oakland's water-front.

More than 1,600 men are now busy pouring concrete in the cable anchorages and caissons for the towers and piers of this bridge. The deepest caisson in the West Bay will extend 220 feet to bedrock in seventy feet of water, an unprecedented feat. The roadway will be at the height of a twenty-story building above the water. The 17,464 separate wires in each cable would extend nearly 70,000 miles if stretched out in one piece. The structure will require 190,000 tons of wire cables and steel, a million cubic yards of concrete, 30 million board feet of lumber, and 200,000 gallons of paint. It will be completed in 1937.



Courtesy Bancamerica Company

Proposed Golden Gate Bridge Across San Francisco Bay to Oakland as shown in engineer's drawing

The other link in the San Francisco projects is the Golden Gate Bridge. For years engineers have dreamed of spanning the swift waters of the Golden Gate, but hitherto the distance had been considered too great and the fairway too deep for the materials available. In 1928 the leading bridge engineers of the United States were invited to submit proposals for spanning the treacherous water barrier, and Joseph B. Strauss was selected as Chief Engineer to make the designs for the longest suspension span ever constructed.

The clear span between the two main towers is 4,200 feet long. It will exceed the main span of the George Washington Bridge by 700 feet. Because of its position over the only entrance to one of the world's great harbors, the War Department required that the roadway clear the water by 220 feet, more than enough to pass the highest mast on any ship afloat or now projected.

Construction began last January, when the gigantic cofferdam for the Marin pier at Lime Point was started. This pier was completed the latter part of June. The San Francisco pier, one of the largest ever built in an ocean exposure, will extend thirty-five feet into bedrock in the sixty-five feet of water, 1,000 feet offshore.

On top of these two piers will rise the sky-piercing steel towers, 746 feet above water, to support the main suspender cables. These exceed the height of the George Washington Bridge towers by 150 feet, and are the highest and largest in the world. Over these towers and anchored into the rock at each end of the bridge, 55,144 separate strands of wire, each nearly a mile and a half long—enough to circle the earth three times at the equator—are to be hung two at a time and formed into two cables, each more than a yard in diameter. These are the cables which, placed ninety feet apart, support the roadway and carry the six lanes of vehicular traffic.

The 100,000 tons of steel in the towers and cables is alone sufficient to load a freight-train 20 miles long. The cement required for the piers and anchorages if placed in barrels and piled one on the other would make a stack 110 miles high. It would make enough concrete to build a five-foot sidewalk from New York to San Francisco.

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Bacillus Acidophilus— Guilty or Not Guilty?

There is so much apparently contradictory evidence as to the factors that cause or influence the development of tooth decay that it was no surprize when the article in THE LITERARY DIGEST of October 21, on recent developments in the study of dental caries by Dr. Russell W. Bunting, of the University of Michigan, stirred up a flood of comment.

The chief point of contention was the cause assigned by Dr. Bunting for tooth decay. The Michigan investigator and his associates have identified the *Bacillus acidophilus* as the chief culprit, probably aided by faulty diet and other physical conditions. With this finding several took issue, notably Dr. Leo F. Rettger, professor of bacteriology at Yale University and one of the foremost authorities in the country on Bacillus acidophilus, or Lactobacillus acidophilus, as he prefers to call it. Dr. Rettger is widely known as a leader in research relative to the health value of acidophilus milk.

"Dr. Bunting's positiveness on the etiological relationship of *L. acidophilus* to dental caries prompts me to say a few words in contradiction of such a bold statement," wrote Dr. Rettger. "*L. acidophilus* is essentially an intestinal organism, and differs very materially from the lactobacilli which occur so commonly in both normal and caries mouths.

"The etiology of dental caries is still an open question, but evidence is gradually accumulating to show that specific bacteria are not of real importance, and that the problem of caries prevention is essentially one of proper nutrition. The production of dental caries by bacterial action has not been satisfactorily demonstrated."

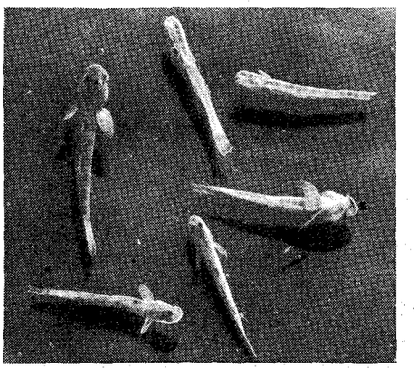
In a reply Dr. Bunting pointed out that the scientific data upon which his statements were based had been widely published in technical journals, and that the importance of specific bacteria in causing tooth decay is again supported in a complete statement of the Michigan group's work appearing in the December issue of *The Journal of the American Dental Association*. As to the statement that the *B. acidophilus* found in the intestine differs from that in the mouth, Dr. Bunting said that a four-year study of this question by bacteriologists of the Michigan group revealed conclusive evidence that the mouth and intestinal types may be regarded as one species.

"The important consideration," wrote Dr. Bunting, "is the fact that acid-producing bacteria of the lactobacillus group are present in large numbers in the mouths of those individuals in which dental caries is active and are either absent or only occasionally present in small numbers in the mouths of individuals who are wholly free from that disease, and that the presence of the organism precedes the occurrence of dental caries. The activity of this organism is the only constant corollary in dental caries thus far established."

Science Snap-shots

Fish From the Sky

Rains of fishes have often been reported, but only on comparatively rare occasions has there been a trained scientist on the spot to make a study of the occurrence. K. W. Vinton, science instructor of the



Courtesy of American Museum of Natural History

Cristobal High School, Cristobal, Canal Zone, was on hand recently when fishes rained there, and he captured a number of living specimens which were sent to the American Museum of Natural History, New York, for identification.

They were found to be specimens of the fresh-water goby, *Sycidium salvini* Grant. The fall of fishes occurred during a heavy rain. Great numbers were seen in the streets, in gutters, rain barrels, on roofs. Mr. Vinton believes they must have come from inland streams, whence they were possibly sucked by a water spout. Cristobal itself is built on a peninsula, almost surrounded by salt water. He placed some of the specimens in salt water, and found that they could not live in it.

"Standard Time" Is 50

Few realize that our system of standard time zones, by which the continent is divided from east to west into four time areas, is only fifty years old. Its birthday occurred November 18.

The standard time scheme was proposed by Dr. Charles F. Dowd, a schoolmaster at Saratoga Springs, New York, who worked for twelve years to have it adopted. It was finally put into practise on November 18, 1883, but Dr. Dowd got little credit for it. The plan is usually attributed to William F. Allen, who was then secretary of the American Railway Association.

Prior to 1883 great confusion as to proper time existed. Towns and cities usually set their clocks by the sun. Under the standard plan the time throughout each zone is the same. The zones each represent roughly fifteen degrees of longitude, with variations that take account of local conditions. From east to west the time is one hour earlier in each successive zone. When it is three P.M. in the Eastern zone, for instance, it is two P.M. by Central Time, one P.M. by Mountain Time and noon by Pacific Time.

Causes of Maternal Mortality

Obstetrical technique apparently has been improved, midwives are being educated or eliminated, more mothers are being delivered in hospitals than ever before; yet the number of those who die in childbirth remains stubbornly high. Maternal mortality per unit of population is higher in the United States than in any other of the major nations of the world. Why?

The committee on maternal mortality of the New York Academy of Medicine believes one reason is the wide-spread use of anesthetics in childbirth. It weakens the normal muscular reactions, slows delivery and makes dangerous instrumental aid necessary in more cases.

However, it is not the only reason. A study of the maternal mortality problem in New York City, just completed by the committee, revealed that nearly 66 per cent. of all deaths in childbirth in the last three years could have been prevented. Responsibility was laid at the door of physicians, the patients themselves, and midwives, but the physicians were especially blamed, being charged with 66.1 per cent. of all the deaths, mainly through incompetency. The patient was responsible in 36.7 per cent. The hitherto much maligned midwife was found culpable in only 2.2 per cent.

These findings corroborate a statement made recently by Dr. Morris Fishbein, editor of *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, in *The American Mercury*. Dr. Fishbein asserted that in the old days of midwives and buggy doctors mothers got along fairly well, and in many instances better than present-day mothers.

The New York study went further, and revealed the astonishing fact that it is actually more dangerous to have a baby in a hospital than at home. The infant mortality rate was found to be substantially less than half as high in home deliveries. Of course, these figures can not be taken at face value, since it is well known that usually only normal, uncomplicated deliveries are attempted in the home. Hence home deliveries must be considered as selected normal cases, whereas hospital cases are often in difficulty when received.

Regardless of this, the committee, which consisted of Dr. Frederic E. Sondern, chairman, Dr. Benjamin P. Watson, Dr. Philip Van Ingen and Dr. Ransom S. Hooker, who directed the survey, considered the proportion of deaths occurring in hospitals much too high. In addition to the too-easy access to anesthetics in hospitals, this may also be due to the rapid increase of Cæsarian section. Only 2.2 per cent. of all deliveries are made by Cæsarian section, but the committee found this operation responsible for almost one-fifth of the deaths.

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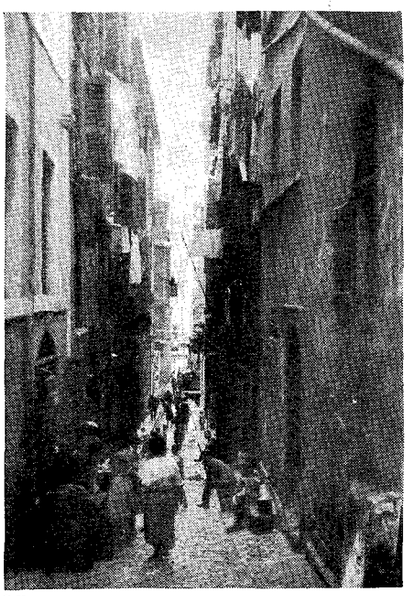
World's Warfare on Slums Gets Under Way

Many Countries at Work Upon the Reclamation of Squalid Districts and the Building of New Homes, Thus Opening Up a New Frontier of Civilization

THE sound of a golden sledge-hammer against a golden wedge caused an echo in New York which may result in the complete collapse of the slums, those scenes of sunless filth, which are at once the mark and the bane of civilization. The blow was struck by Al Smith against a tenement in the "Lung Block" on the East Side of New York, near where the four-time Governor of the wealthiest State in the Union and two-time candidate for President had been hived in his earlier years, and from where he had sprung into the limelight of the world. But few from such environment spring into limelight other than which glows in a court-room, for the slum is the home of crime and mental and moral degradation, which is said to cost the nation from $4,000,000,000 to $14,000,000,000 a year. "This ceremony," said the former Governor as he put his hand to the helve, "marks the march of human progress, the dawn of a better day, better living conditions, and better and healthier housing. It is the extension of the well-defined theory of social justice working out to the ultimate good of us all." Then he put will into his words and struck a mighty blow against the golden wedge. The tenement shivered, and its slow collapse began.



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"HOME, SWEET HOME"

A Marseilles slum

Some thousands watched from roof and window. For them it was Arthur with Excalibur; the blow did herald the coming of a better day. And for some other submerged millions, too, for "lung blocks" are found wherever men follow their instinct to herd, and greedy landlords have from it a golden shower. On the site of this demolition in New York, as recorded in THE LITERARY DIGEST, April 22, will be erected the Knickerbocker Village, which will have garden space and playgrounds, all modern conveniences in the housing, including automatic elevators, refrigeration, incinerators, gas and electricity, and which will rent at $12.40 a room. The project was made possible by a loan of $8,075,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the Fred F. French Company, a limited dividend corporation. Present at the ceremony of demolition was Darwin R. James, chairman of the State Board of Housing, who read messages of felicitation from Cordell Hull, Secretary of State; William H. Woodin, Secretary of the Treasury; Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the RFC, and Senator Robert F. Wagner.

Photo by Ewing Galloway

HOMES OF SOME OF NEW YORK'S SUBMERGED

But slums are gradually giving way under a "well-defined theory of social justice"

A Mass Movement

This hammering against the slums is a mass movement. Before it was begun in New York it had been started in England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland, down in Chile, in far Bombay, in Germany, France, Austria and other parts of Europe, and in Turkey, where Mustafa Kemal Pasha is rebuilding his nation from cellar to roof. "Clear the slums," said the Prince of Wales, taking part in the struggle to destroy them in every city in the British Isles. "We want this to be the greatest effort within living memory—an effort similar to that in this country made one hundred years ago to abolish slavery," said former Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin, in supporting the British Government's £95,000,000 crusade against the human rookeries which exist in every city from London to Aberdeen. "We want to abolish slum dwelling, whether it be in town or country."

For the slum, be it known, is not peculiar to paved streets. Look for a moment at the crowded suburbs which sprang up around every big city in the country after the war—cheap frame dwellings, back to back and side to side, closed against sun and air. Only in Sahara, the Gobi and other scarce spots alien to the habitations of men is the slum unknown. The first city had its close indwelling. Only fire or epidemic wiped it out or rendered it tenantless.

American Slums the Worst

American slums, which have grown up like mushrooms in a cellar, are said to be the worst in the world. In the estimation of one of the committees of the Hoover Conference on Home Owning and Home Building, "for the last twenty years, during the period of our country's greatest advance in national wealth, the housing of 70 per cent. of our population has progressively deteriorated." As an instance of the dire effect of tenement life, 40 per cent. of all the murders committed in Detroit during the last eighteen months occurred in one slum section that comprised only 1.4 per cent. of the city's total area. Destruction of these leprous spots, therefore, opens up a new frontier of civilization. Private enterprise has, to some extent, breached the line, but the task as a whole appears too big for private enterprise alone.

A. R. W. M.

This is the first of a series of two articles, giving a world-wide view of the movement to reclaim slum areas. The second article will appear in next week's issue.

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Delaware Leads in Care of Aged Indigents

County Poorhouse System Is Abolished as the New Welfare House Is Opened, Setting Example for Other States

Delaware is a step ahead of its sister States in caring for its aged indigents. Nearly 1,600 individuals are now taking benefit from its old-age pension system, and last month three county poorhouses were closed with the dedication of the new State Welfare House.

Wide World

Gov. C. Douglass Buck

With its limited area and small population, Delaware is exceptionally well adapted for social experiment, and it is doubly fortunate in having a number of citizens blessed with intelligence, social vision and executive ability. They have labored steadily and harmoniously for those unfortunate enough to reach years of dependence, and who, under an older and more shortsighted régime, would have found in a county poorhouse their only refuge. At one time the paupers of Delaware were forced to wear flannel brassards on their right arms. "PK," for instance, signified a pauper of Newcastle County.

Now, under Delaware's existing pension system, the able-bodied may find comfort and security in their own homes, and the physically incapable have sanctuary in the Welfare House.

Among those largely instrumental in bringing this reform to pass is Alfred I. duPont, who spent his time in investigating old-world pension systems and himself provided aid for Delaware's aged indigent until the State should take up the burden. During that time he set up a fund out of which annuities were paid to all eligible persons for whom there was no other support. Now 338 indigent infirm are sheltered in the Welfare Home and about 100 are on the waiting list. This is in addition to those who receive pensions. Mr. duPont's philosophy has been:

"The State has a responsibility to the old who are entitled until the day they die to a small portion of the wealth which they have assisted in creating."

In dedicating the Welfare House, Gov. C. Douglass Buck said:

"This is a notable day in the history of Delaware, a day which the citizens of our State can always recall with pride. To-day marks not only the consummation of that splendid piece of legislation passed by the State Legislature two years ago, but it marks also the tangible expression in bricks and mortar of the ideals and hopes and aspirations and prayers of high-minded men and women for countless years."

Delaware's Welfare House will, perhaps,

Acme

Alfred I. duPont

afford an example to those States where the county poorhouse marks the end of the trail for those who have endured and suffered without the favor of fortune. These poor homes are still a blemish on the American scene.

Fifth Commandment First

Seven years ago the students of Simmons College, Boston, took a poll in which they ranked the Ten Commandments according to their own ideas of relative importance. Recently these students, all women and now numbering 1,000, completed another poll of the same sort. Both times they gave first place to the fifth commandment, Honor thy father and thy mother.

Place was given to the other nine in this order: Thou shalt not kill, Thou shalt have no other gods before me, Thou shalt not steal, Thou shalt not commit adultery, Thou shalt not bear false witness, Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain, Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, Thou shalt not covet, Remember the Sabbath Day to keep it holy.

Presbyterians Plan Union

A "plan for union" for the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America and the United Presbyterian Church of North America has been completed by a joint committee. The plan is termed as "satisfactory a document as can be prepared under existing conditions," and it is said that "in no instance has there been any surrender of anything essential in doctrine, government, discipline or worship."

The General Assemblies of the two denominations, which meet next year, are asked to submit the plan to their respective Presbyteries for action. If the vote is favorable, organic union may become effective in 1936.

Importance of Good Manners

Hats are made to wear, not to tip. The old "pardon me" is now too often "get off my feet." Cup cuddlers abound in every restaurant. Soup—well, everybody hears it. The best table service is for him—or her—who has the longest reach. Present a friend to another, and it's "shake hands with Mr. Jones," and "glad to meetcher." Dinner is served: Heavens, it's the wrong fork. One eyes the finger-bowl suspiciously and drains it in the moment of doubt. Look! Spats with evening dress. It's worse than a silk hat with breeks. Young America simply isn't acquainted with the little niceties observed in good society. "Boy friend" hails "girl friend," but he's no Sir Walter Raleigh. And she—well, she's still a queen, even if she can jump a puddle. In the written word at least gallantry still abides.

But, seriously, things look pretty bad to Dr. Ruth Strang, Assistant Professor of Education at Teachers College, Columbia University. She sent out a questionnaire of 100 items covering table manners, good taste in dress and appearance, manners for guest and host, good form in walking with companions, behavior in a group, respect for property and good manners at performances and games. The questionnaire went to 4,114 boys and girls in high schools throughout the country, and the answers were terrible. Misconceptions regarding the technique of etiquette and the general principles underlying politeness exist to a marked degree, at least among these respondents.

"Knowledge of social usage is often a factor in happiness and success," said Dr. Strang, in speaking of what she had learned through her questionnaire. Who will contradict her? "Many moments of adolescent unhappiness are due to unintentional discourtesy on the part of the adolescent or rude treatment by some one else." Will any one deny it?

"Knowing the proper thing to do promotes calm and confidence," believes Dr. Strang. "Accordingly, good manners which appear somewhat trivial may be an important factor in adolescent adjustment and an aid to good mental hygiene."

Perhaps here again the home is at fault. Little Johnny and Sister Sue must eat their spinach and drink their quarts of milk a day. So they gain indulgence from busy or helpless parents, and manners are left to chance. This is borne out by an American woman recently returned with her children from a stay abroad. Within a month her two had taken on the spoiled, arrogant, self-willed quality which is apparently the hall-mark of American youth.

Acquiescent parents give way to the insistent demand for luxury and entertainment, complains this mother in *The Forum*. But frustration lies in the trail of this self-sacrifice. "Shielding children from unhappiness the while we stuff them with pleasure isn't going to give them spiritual health."

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Memories of Booth Evoked by Centenary

The Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of the Great Actor to Whom Legend Assigns the First Place Among American Players Is Observed in Three Cities

THO Edwin Booth died in May thirty years ago, there are many living who cherish the memories of his days upon the stage, and these have been called out by the observance of the hundredth anniversary of his birth, November 13.

Three cities, New York, Baltimore and Bel Air, Maryland, the last his birthplace, were conspicuous in their memorials. Most notable of all were those organized by the Players Club, which he founded. Besides the gathering within the club-house was the ceremony of laying a wreath by the statue of Booth as *Hamlet* in Gramercy Park, erected some years ago by the club, and the planting of a sycamore-tree by great-grandchildren of the tragedian.

Legend has assigned the first place among American actors to Edwin Booth. This is not saying that he was equally great in all his parts. He is the ideal *Hamlet* of our stage, but competent contemporaries have rated his *Richelieu*, his *Iago* or his King's *Jester* as greater performances. Criticism does not make or unmake legend. It grows in the affections of those who have been moved by the subject of them. On this point Mr. H. I. Brock has an observation in the New York *Times* Magazine, where he places Booth and Garrick as the legendary premiers of the American and English stages:

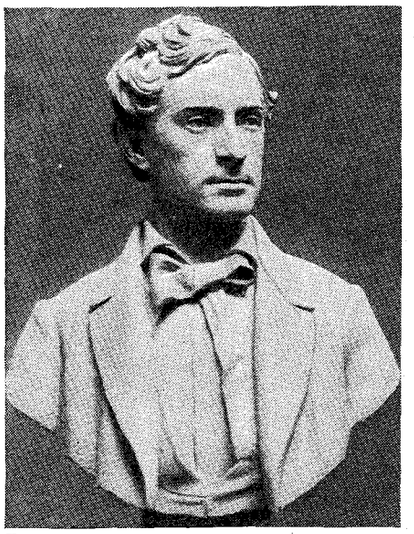
"So far as stage players are concerned, there is no going counter to such a legend. Not all the king's horses and all the king's men—all the critics that question and cavil and try in the perspective of their wisdom to revalue achievement—can prevail against a reputation on such authority established. For acting is personal magic, and the legend or tradition is the only record of the potency of the magic of any player after he is dead.

"This is as true of Booth as of Garrick, tho people are still alive who saw Booth in the parts that made him famous, and most of those who looked upon Davy in his glory were dust and ashes before Edwin was born.

"Different as the two men were in type and talent, for each the sense of the extraordinary power of a personality endures so mightily that the spell of it is on us still."

Having had the good fortune to have seen him twice in Hamlet in 1883, this writer can never forget the effect of the first words he heard him utter—"A little more than kin and less than kind." It was a voice penetrating and vibrant, but not loud, and made a thrill pass down one's spinal column.

Others have written about that voice, its clarity and timbre, the clear enunciation of words; but less has been said about his humor, which seems to have been undetected in the absorbing melancholy of his rendering of the young Dane. There was a moment, however, during the colloquy with *Osric*, when that character's euphuistic speech and manners overcame the melancholy of *Hamlet*, and he turns to his attendant, *Horatio*, with the slightest shrug and mimic of the affected courtier that added a sardonic comment on the false life into which the Court had fallen.



Keystone

EDWIN BOOTH

Bust by Edmond T. Quinn at the Hall of Fame. Gift of the Players, New York

It is said that Booth could not play the lover, that his distaste of the part of *Benedick* was due to the fact that he was a lover, and that the actor's scenes with *Ophelia* lacked the fervor of a lover. But in his youth he did what none of his biographers relate—played in San Francisco *Armand Duval* to the *Marguerite Gautier* of Jean Davenport Lander, who later wrote: "He took his part with the self-forgetfulness and abandon of an old actor, whose intuitive knowledge of his 'part' is sufficient to him."

Mr. Otis Skinner and Mr. Edwin Milton Royle are among the living actors who have given us recollections of their personal association. Richard Lockridge of the New York *Sun* is his latest biographer, and in a special article in the Boston *Transcript* he reiterates a point in his book that met some countering when published:

"In the hampered, quickly passing art of the actor, Booth stood high—higher, one suspects, than we now, so relatively short a time after his death, are disposed to realize. The break between the theater he was part of and the theater to-day is so sharp that to many of us who are too young to have seen him, he seems a little prehistoric. Yet it does, to me, seem entirely probable that he might walk the stage to-day in New York or Boston—the two cities about which his life centered—and stir us with his playing.

"Upon some such ground as this it seems likely that he will be remembered in the history of the theater where he was a figure of transition. At one end he touches his father—the old-school ranter, the typical tragedian, the representative of all that has been dead in the theater for more than a generation. At the other he touches, or so nearly touches as to make no difference, our own day, and our own day at its best. Between Edmund Kean and Alfred Lunt, between Tom Taylor and Eugene O'Neill, he provides a thin, and silver, and precious, link."

F. A. K.

Royal Award for Poetry

The interests of the British Royal Family have not been conspicuously connected with literature, so the announcement that King George will offer two medals for poetry is startling.

The medals, one gold, one silver, will be for poetry in the English language, published in volume form within the Empire by British citizens, and the judges will be John Masefield, Poet Laureate, Lawrence Binyan, Walter de la Mare, Prof. Gilbert Murray and Mr. I. A. Richards.

The medals will be given either for a poet's first or second volume of verse, or to a poet still under thirty-five years of age. The first award will be made in 1934 for work published during 1933.

Mr. Masefield is thus quoted in the London *Daily Telegraph:*

"I think it is an extremely gracious action on the part of the King to offer these awards. It will encourage young writers. So far as I know, there has before been no royal award for letters, and the institution of such awards can have nothing but the happiest effects for young writers generally.

"There are a lot of promising young writers of verse. I know of at least half-a-dozen whose future work will be remarkable. I think it a very happy thing that a Royal award should be instituted just now, when the new school of young and brilliant men is beginning to make itself felt."

The Morning Post thinks that "those publishers who are willing to risk their money on the poor and uncertain sales of poetry might also be given at least a medal of bronze as an award of valor."

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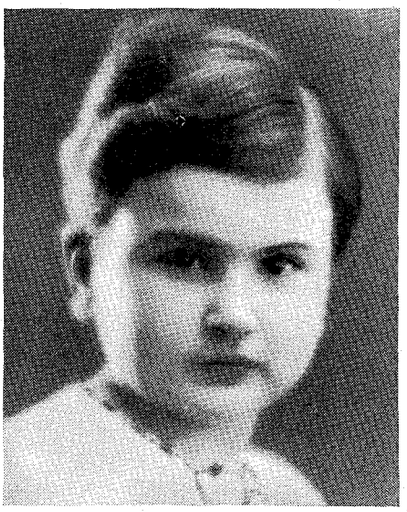
A Phenomenal Eight-Year-Old Pianist

New York Acclaims Ruth Slenczynski, Musical Prodigy, for Whom Bach, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, and Chopin Have No Terrors

"Only reincarnation can explain this," said a Hindu friend among the excited listeners to Ruth Slenczynski's piano recital as they gathered in the New York Town Hall lobby.

"But how do you account for the fact that the musical prodigies come from California—Menuhin, young Ricci, violinists, and Alma Stensel, a youthful pianist of two decades ago?"

"Oh, it is a wave, and California is favorable to receive it."



RUTH SLENCZYNSKI

A wonder-child of the piano

No one else could offer a better explanation of the phenomenal girl of eight, who came, simple and smiling upon the stage, a sturdy body that proclaimed good health, a head perhaps rather large, laughing eyes, a gracious bow, no affectations, and addressed herself to the business at hand.

Bach had no terrors for her. She rendered the "Prelude in E major," arranged from the violin piece by her father, once a violinist, and the "Chromatic Fantasio and Fugue in D minor" with a technique entirely adequate to the demands of these exacting compositions.

The audience cast aside its attitude of "you must show me," and haled back the little girl who, having finished her duties, walked gravely off the stage without a bow, seeming to say only, "take it or leave it."

They told her by repeated recalls that they would take it. And she had plenty more to give, Beethoven's "Sonata Pathetique in C minor" and Mendelssohn's "Rondo Capriccioso." Then she modestly received her flowers, baskets and bouquets, while the audience surged to the lobby to ask how it was possible, and find no answer.

Would she interpret the spirit of Chopin in the six numbers set for her second part? She did, and gave generously of encores with no flagging of energy until her merciful guardian closed the piano upon the clamoring crowd gathered at the stage. Some first-line critics played safe with Iturbi at Carnegie Hall; we shall perhaps hear from them later, but she was front-page news for the New York *Herald Tribune* the next morning, and most other papers later rallied to the story.

Menuhin appeared first with a diminutive violin, Ruth tackled a full-sized grand piano with its legs shortened, built for her by the Baldwin people.

Her story is as romantic as her extraordinary achievement. Her father was a concert violinist, but shell-shock in the war put an end to his public career. He married his sweetheart, and they raised this girl. He said to himself that his music must live, and he has been her only teacher, his violinistic training enabling him to teach her the use of her hands. She appeared first in recital in San Francisco at the age of four. Then she went to the Curtis Institute in Philadelphia, where Josef Hofmann offered her a scholarship, but teachers there began to change her method, and she left after three weeks. Through the aid of friends she was taken to Paris, and there Alfred Cortot, France's first pianist, took direction of her work, but let her genius develop unhindered. Before returning to America she gave a recital in Paris and two in Berlin, also appearing in Paris with the Pasdeloup orchestra under Louis Hasselmans.

Is There American Music?

The Newark *News* grows impatient of the controversy over American music. Is there such a thing? The composer, Charles Wakefield Cadman, dismisses Indian folk-songs and Negro melodies as the real idiom for American music, because "Americans don't acknowledge they have Negro and Indian blood in their veins." Cowboy and Kentucky songs are adaptations of English or Irish melodies. Mr. Cadman would have composers write sincerely regardless of idiom. *The News*, then, thinks it foolish to talk about nationalistic music:

"No one can foretell what American music, if there ever is such a thing, will be, because no one can foretell what the American, if we ever develop a purely American type, is going to be. Nationalistic music usually, if not always, stems from primitive, homogeneous people with a common background of experience, custom and culture. Before Mr. Cadman or any one else can imagine a truly American music, he will have to imagine a truly American people. So we ask him: What is an American?"

The Holbein Controversy

The "Castle Howard Holbein" portrait of Henry VIII, shown in our issue of November 18, is under condemnation as unauthentic by eight of England's leading artists.

Sir William Rothenstein leads the revolt, and is abetted by Prof. Henry Tonks, W. T. Monington, and P. Wilson Steer among others.

Thousands of Londoners went to see the picture and hundreds of newspaper columns discussed the problem of its genuineness. Sir William said it lacked Holbein's "quality of incisive drawing and solidity of form," Mr. Monington found it to lack Holbein's "feeling for depth and solidity," while Professor Tonks said it did not take him a minute to make up his mind the portrait was bad.

It may be recalled that a number of years ago the late Henry E. Huntington returned to a London dealer a large picture called "Sarah Siddens and her sister Frances" as not a genuine Romney for which he had paid $100,000. Brought to this country, doubt about its being a Romney was cast by "some American scare-journalist" as the amateur critic was dubbed in the trial, after Mr. Huntington brought suit in the London courts.

The trial was conducted by the witty Mr. Justice Darling, who made it a bit of a circus. When it was pointed out that experts in America made no objection to the attribution, the judge said "you could scarcely expect a man's friends to tell him that a picture for which he had just paid $100,000 was not what he thought it was." Famous art experts in London were called, and one of them, Sir William Redmond, said that God Almighty couldn't convince him that Romney hadn't painted the picture. The trial lasted seven days amid much gaiety, and before its close the original sketch was discovered signed "O.H."—Ozias Humphrey—to be sure, a friend of Romney, but an artist who painted the "Sisters Waldegrave," which this picture turned out to be.

Three Blind Mice

How many of us are aware of the tragic origin of the nursery round, "Three Blind Mice"? As told in Daniel Henderson's recently published life of Queen Mary Tudor, called "The Crimson Queen" (Duffield, Green), it refers to the three Protestant martyrs, Cranmer, Latimer and Ridley, who were burned at the stake in the reign of Mary, who stands for "the farmer's wife," the unwilling possessor of the abbey farms. The term mice was applied to the clergy; the three blind mice being the three here mentioned who ran after the Queen in their endeavor to prevent the return of the Church to the authority of Rome. Mary is said to have suffered the greatest anguish for this one of the many lampoons that became current through her subjects' resentment of religious persecutions.

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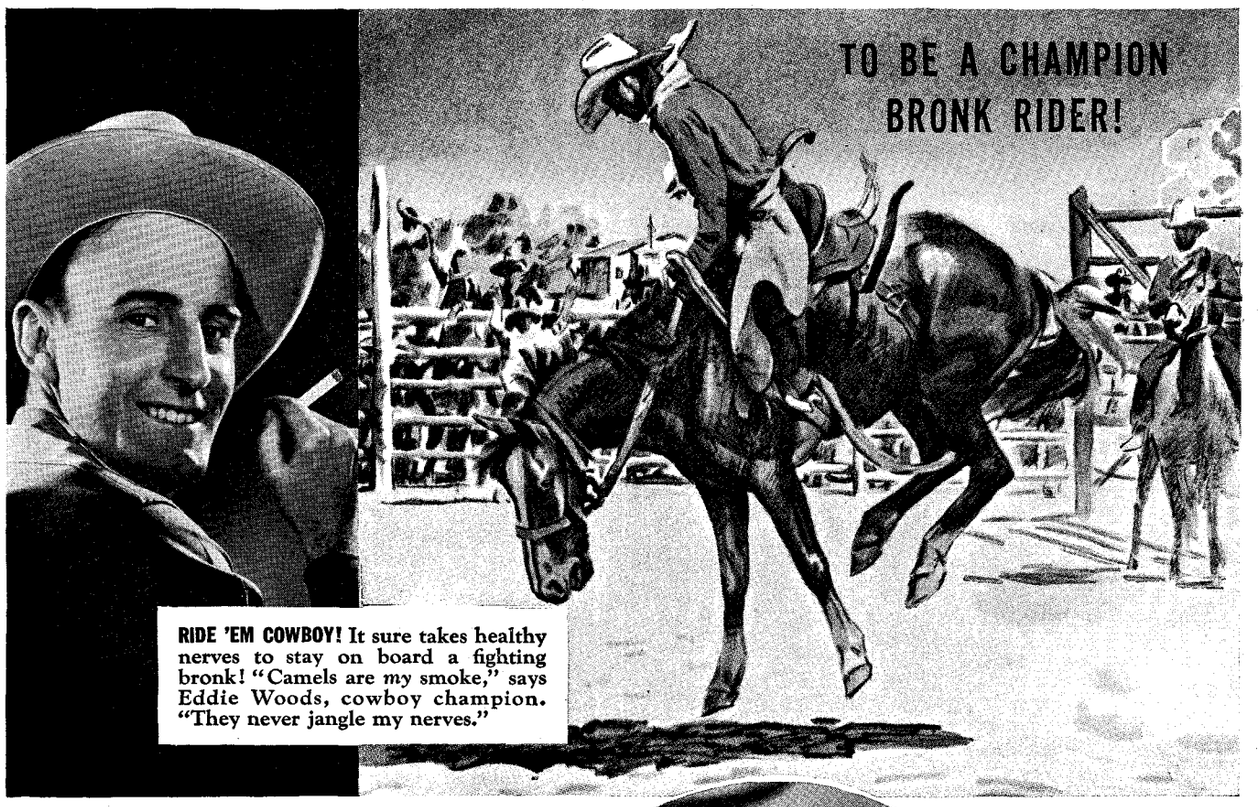
IT TAKES HEALTHY NERVES—



RIDE 'EM COWBOY! It sure takes healthy nerves to stay on board a fighting bronk! "Camels are *my* smoke," says Eddie Woods, cowboy champion. "They never jangle my nerves."

Steady Smokers turn to Camels

EDDIE WOODS, twice all-round cowboy champion at the famous Calgary Stampede, "top hand" of the cowboy world, says:

"Ten seconds on the back of an outlaw horse is about the hardest punishment for a man's nerves that anybody can imagine. To have nerves that can take it, I smoke only Camels. I've tried them all, but Camels are *my* smoke! They have a natural mildness that appeals to me, and I like their taste better. Most important of all, Camels do not jangle my nerves, even when I light up one Camel after another."

* * *

If *you* are nervous...inclined to "fly off the handle"... change to Camels. Your own nerves and taste will confirm the fact that this milder cigarette, made from costlier tobaccos, is better for steady smoking.

"I'M DEVOTED TO riding. Even if I am not in the championship class I need *healthy nerves.* And Camels are the *mildest* cigarette I know!"

IT IS MORE FUN TO KNOW
Camels are made from finer, MORE EXPENSIVE tobaccos than any other popular brand.

A MATCHLESS BLEND

CAMEL'S COSTLIER TOBACCOS

NEVER GET ON YOUR NERVES **NEVER TIRE YOUR TASTE**

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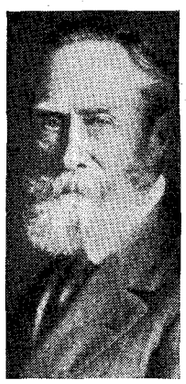
Education Through Earthquakes

While Stanford's Shaking Table Tests the Strain of Shocks on Buildings, Dr. Bailey Willis Advises Californians to Construct Safely and Enjoy Their Tremors

By Kenneth Stewart
Division of Journalism, Stanford University, California

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, California. —After the disastrous shock of March 10 and its subsequent rumblings, California was just beginning to sit back and enjoy its sunshine undisturbed when again this fall the region was jolted into the realization that the earth is indeed "an energetic old lady."



© Newton, Palo Alto
Dr. Bailey Willis

The phrase is that of Dr. Bailey Willis and it is to this dean of seismologists that the world turns for explanation and advice whenever a shock occurs. Fantastic prophetic vision has been attributed to Dr. Willis, but he makes no such claims for himself. He does not pretend to know whence the next tremor is coming, nor at what hour, nor what its intensity will be. But he does insist that it will come (the less recent the last one, the more imminent the next) and that it is possible to make California safe, and folly not to do it.

While Dr. Willis delves into the secrets of the world's activity and promotes his crusade for precaution, the mechanical principles of earthquake action on buildings are being investigated at Stanford by Prof. Lydik S. Jacobsen under the supervision of a committee headed by Dean Theodore J. Hoover of the School of Engineering.

The Shaking Table

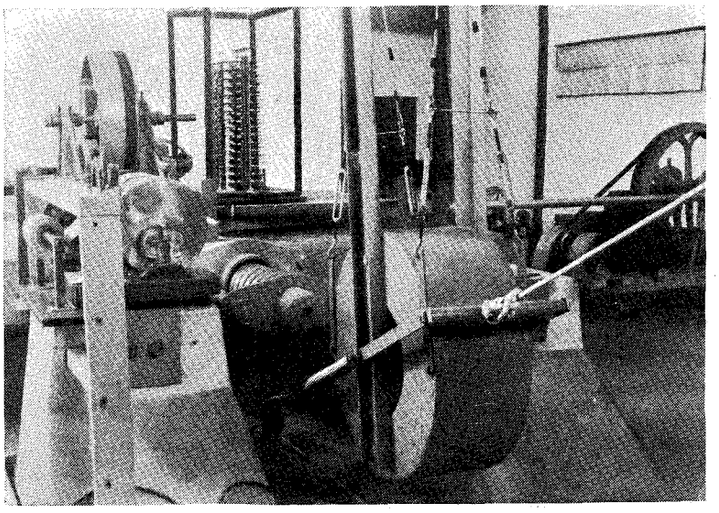
The motion imparted to a building by an earthquake is usually in the nature of a sudden shock as if the ground were seeking to slide out from under. This action can be imitated on a shaking table which vibrates to and fro when struck by a sharp blow of sufficient strength, as the ground does in an earthquake. A more uniform action is obtained by rotating an unbalanced fly-wheel, which with the motor that operates it, is mounted on the table. Another fly-wheel connected with a transverse platform provides vibration at right-angles.

Models of structures mounted on the table can thus be subjected to any kind of vibration that is desired in two horizontal directions. The records, when studied mathematically, give an understanding of the force and its action, which may be translated into specifications for resistant edifices and strengthening old ones.

The movement for safe building against earthquakes, Dr. Willis explains, may be said to have had its beginning in California with the San Francisco shock of 1906. Among those most deeply distressed by the calamitous toll was Stanford's Professor of Geology, J. C. Branner. During the dozen years that remained to him he never ceased to urge the necessity of proper precaution, but he made little headway against the propaganda of those who were more interested in business than in safety.

Dr. Branner passed his sense of responsibility on to his successor in the chair of geology, Professor Willis, and later, as president of the Seismological Society of America from 1920 to 1925, Dr. Willis endeavored to develop and organize opinion.

The responsibility sets well on his slight shoulders. At seventy-six, wiry, vigorous, carefully and youthfully dressed, he is a familiar figure on the Stanford campus, mounting the post-office steps or heading for the gymnasium with a spring in his walk. He is on the faculty emeritus list, but any week-day he may be found in his office poring over his charts and his maps—maps which attest that he has already conducted personal seismographic investigations in Chile, New Zealand, the Philippines, Japan, Central Africa, Palestine, Greece and California, and that he hopes to make future expeditions into North Africa, India and the East Indies for the Carnegie Institution of Washington, of which he is a research associate.



Courtesy of the Stanford University Vibration Laboratory

TESTING BUILDING RESISTANCE TO EARTHQUAKES

A dynamic model mounted on a 6,000-pound table, subjected to appropriate vibrations, makes it possible to study distortions such as would be caused by earthquakes

Scientist and Crusader

The study of earthquakes is linked with the larger problem of the activity of the earth, and for fifty years Dr. Willis has studied these forces.

Some men travel for glory, some for economic reasons, and some to solve certain problems. That scientific zeal is Dr. Willis's motivation was recognized by King Albert of the Belgians when he decorated the geologist with the Order of Leopold II for his work in the Kongo.

But Dr. Willis is even more the benevolent propagandist than the scientist. He flashes a smile through Shavian whiskers as he recalls what he told a "Face-the-Facts Luncheon" on the anniversary of the San Francisco earthquake: "Reinforce your homes and invite your relatives in the East to come out and enjoy the earthquakes."

Not that the relatives in the East are entirely immune. Dr. Willis thinks that experience has given sufficient warning to New England, the Mississippi and Rocky Mountain regions that they can not afford to build with indifference.

As for California, Dr. Willis points out that the Inglewood earthquake in 1920 and the Santa Barbara shock in 1925 resulted in the adoption of building codes in various cities, and that after the Long Beach shock both municipalities and the State legislature acted and the situation is now on a much better basis.

"A few more earthquakes may be needed to perfect it, however," he adds.

It is not generally recognized that a decently built structure can be made earthquake-resistant at moderate cost by engineering methods. This can often be done at from 1 to 2 per cent. of the original cost.

"Experience shows that it's no use to talk to men of danger to life and property," Dr. Willis admits gravely, keen blue eyes peering out of a ruddy face. "You must hit them on the pocket nerve.

"This can be done when responsibility for damages can be brought home to them. Whether an owner who had been warned by an accredited building inspector that his building was dangerous could be held for loss of life in case a parapet wall or a portion of his building crashed down on a crowded sidewalk, is a question on which lawyers may differ, but juries seldom would."

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December 2, 1933

HELEN TWELVETREES & JACK OAKIE

in a Mobiloil Movie . . **"THE JACK TAKES THE QUEEN"**

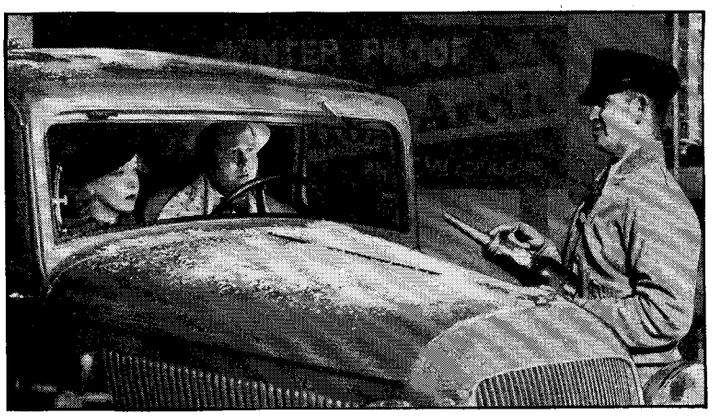
Jack Oakie now featured in "The Sky's The Limit," a Charles R. Rogers production for Paramount.

1 JACK: "Boy—a twenty degree drop overnight! Wonder if the car will start?"

2 HELEN: "Can't you hurry a little, Jack?"

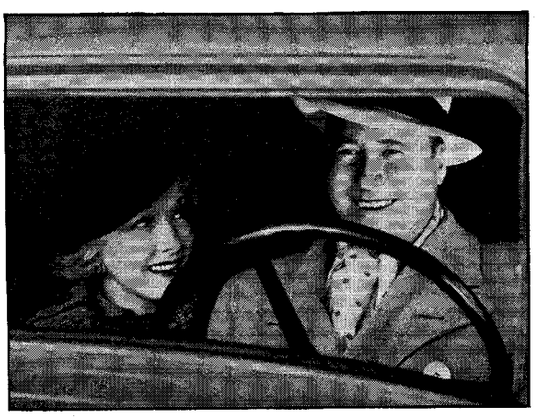
3 JACK: "Well, I got the beast going!"

HELEN: "Yes, and it took you twenty minutes!"



4 DEALER: "You've got a winterproofed car there now, Mister. With Mobiloil Arctic and Mobilgas you'll get a quick start always."

JACK: "If it gets any colder tonight, we'll find out all right!"



5 (NEXT DAY) JACK: "Say, how this old bus starts with that Mobiloil and Mobilgas!"

HELEN: "I think the Mobiloil dealer must have winterproofed your temper, too!"

Double-range gas and oil cut winter car bills

Both Mobiloil Arctic and Mobilgas with climatic control are double-range. You get not only quick starting. But when your engine warms up, full oil protection and real gas economy. You save on oil, gas, repairs. Begin your saving now!

Mobiloil Mobilgas

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The World's Record-Breaking Fishes

The Heaviest Specimen Ever Taken on Rod and Reel Is the 1,040-Pound Striped Marlin Which Was Caught by Zane Grey in the South Seas, Off Tahiti

By Ray Schrenkeisen

WHEN one attempts to tell about the size of a fish—whether merely a sunfish or the gigantic whale shark, largest of known fishes—he usually occasions only a painfully quizzical expression on the countenance of his listener. It was probably this well recognized fact that prompted *Field & Stream* and the American Museum of Natural History, a number of years ago, to compile a table of world's record fishes, based on as reliable data as it was possible to obtain. This list has been revised on several occasions, the most recent one having been published only last February. Miss Francesca LaMonte of the Museum and Mr. Van Campen Heilner of *Field & Stream*, who are responsible for the actual compilation, are ready, in the great majority of instances, with affidavits and scientific records, to substantiate their claims.

As for the whale shark, no example of this species has ever been caught on rod and reel—and, in all probability, never will be. This enormous creature is comparatively rare, being found only in tropical and subtropical waters, and principally in the Indian Ocean. According to Dr. E. W. Gudger, also of the Museum, there are records of only about sixty specimens, four of these having come from the coast of southern Florida. Because of the huge proportions attained by this fish, there is no tackle comprising a rod and reel with which one could reasonably expect to cope with even the smallest of these monsters.

Perhaps the largest specimen of whale shark of which there is an authentic record to date is the one that was harpooned by Charles Thompson, off Knight's Key, Florida, on June 1, 1912. It had an estimated weight of 26,594 pounds and measured 38 feet in length and 18 feet in girth. Of course, there are whales that are bigger than this. Let us remember, however, that the whale is not a fish, but a mammal.

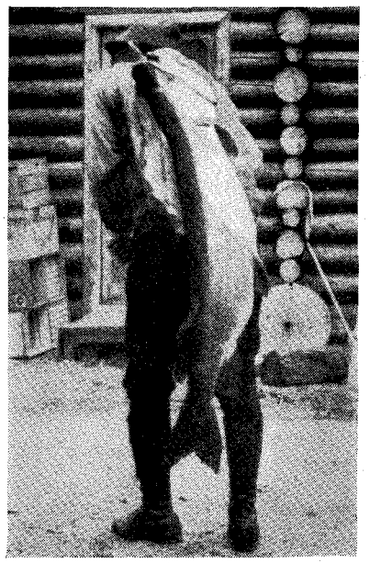
So far as is known, the largest fish of any species ever taken on rod and reel is the striped marlin caught by Zane Grey, off Tahiti, on May 16, 1930. After having had several huge chunks chewed out of it by attacking sharks, this marlin weighed 1,040 pounds. It was 14 feet 2 inches in length and had a girth measurement of 6 feet 9 inches.

Woman's Record Catch

The heaviest fish thus far caught on legitimate tackle by a woman was a black marlin weighing 823 pounds. It was taken off New Zealand by Mrs. Eastham-Guild, better known as "Carrie Fin," in February, 1932. The largest of this species ever taken on rod and reel was caught by my dear friend, the late Capt. Laurie Mitchell, for many years the fishing partner of Zane Grey on his South Sea Island cruises. This marlin, which was also caught off New Zealand, weighed 976 pounds. For more than four years and until Zane Grey caught his 1,040-pounder, Mitchell's black marlin was recognized as the heaviest fish ever taken on rod and reel.

The present world's broadbill swordfish record is held by H. White-Wickham, for a 673-pounder taken off Bay of Islands, New Zealand, on January 9, 1928.

Only recently has a new world's record been established on tuna. This was a fish



© Courtesy of *Field & Stream Magazine*

George E. Neimuth, Chicago, with the world's record muskallonge, a fifty-eight-pounder caught at Green's Camp, Lake of the Woods, Canada

weighing 851 pounds, taken on September 11, in the North Sea, off Whitby, England, by Mr. L. Mitchell-Henry. It was not until within the past few years that British sea anglers have come to realize that they have in the North Sea as fine tuna fishing as there is anywhere in the world. It was hardly a year previous to the day on which Mitchell-Henry caught his tuna that Col. E. T. Peel took what was then the world's record tuna—a 798-pounder—off Scarborough, England. Up to that time all the big tuna had come from Nova Scotia waters, the records being held first by Capt. Laurie Mitchell and later by Zane Grey. These records stood for many years.

There are records of big tuna taken in commercial fishermen's nets that make it perfectly reasonable to assume that these fish sometimes run up to 1,500 pounds in weight.

The largest tarpon ever taken on rod and reel was a 232-pounder caught by W. A. McLaren in the Panuco River of Mexico. This record has been standing for almost twenty-two years.

Other interesting salt-water rod-and-reel records are the 515-pound California black sea bass taken off Santa Catalina Island, California, in 1916; the closely related 750-pound jewfish caught not far from Miami, Florida, in 1925; and the 798-pound Mako shark taken off New Zealand in 1931.

Before passing on to a few of the outstanding fresh-water records, it might be worth noting that a 211½-pound codfish was supposed to have been taken by market fishermen off Massachusetts in May, 1895, and that Capt. A. S. Reeve, in June, 1917, claims to have netted a halibut which, *dressed*, weighed 625 pounds. It was taken fifty miles north of Thatcher's Island, Massachusetts.

Finest Trout Fishing

Best known among fresh-water records, perhaps, is the 14½-pound brook trout caught by Dr. W. J. Cook in the Nipigon River of Ontario—for many years regarded as offering the finest trout fishing on the North American Continent. Strange as it may seem, this record has not been broken in over seventeen years. Some brook trout weighing between ten and eleven pounds have been taken in the United States, even within recent years. There are, however, no very authentic records of brook trout much larger than this having been taken this side of the Canadian border.

One of the strangest and most interesting fresh-water records is that of the small-mouth black bass. For many years the world's record for this species was a 9¼-pounder from Michigan. Then, suddenly, about three years ago, several anglers claimed to have caught bigger small-mouths in Florida. Very few people believed them, however, because this species was not supposed to inhabit that State at all. Only the large-mouth bass was thought to be found there.

Finally, on February 9, 1932, Walter Harden caught a 14-pounder near Oakland, Florida. This was too much. Something had to be done about it, despite the fact that several scientists had definitely identified the fish as a small-mouth. After considerable effort, the writer was finally successful in making contact with the man who had been largely instrumental in introducing these fishes into a few of the cold-water lakes of Florida in 1908. To-day, there is little question about this being the world's record.

The heaviest large-mouth ever taken on rod and reel weighed 22¼ pounds. It was caught in Montgomery Lake, Georgia, on June 2, 1932.

Three new world's muskallonge records have been established since 1929, the present title holder being a 58¼-pound fish from Lake of the Woods, Ontario.

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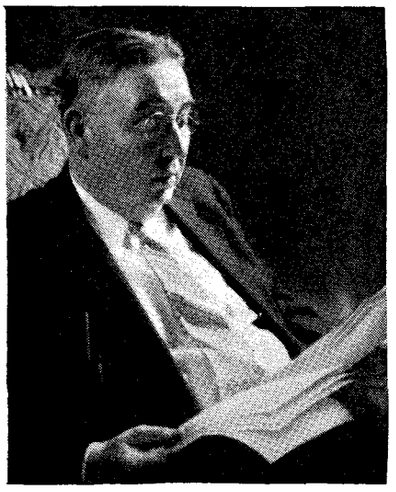
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SPUD
Fan Mail

Here we are in Louisville, doing our best to give smokers a thoroughly enjoyable, all-occasion cigarette. Sales figures tell us how well we are succeeding, but what we like best is Spud's fan mail . . . *unsolicited* letters from Spud smokers . . . like those printed below.

W. F. Axton, *President*
The Axton-Fisher Tobacco Co., Inc.



Dear Mr. Axton:

Heartiest Congratulations . . .

"What a grand feeling, for a person who really enjoys smoking, to discover a cigarette that is exactly their ideal.

"I'm not writing this for any other reason than to show my appreciation, so please accept my Heartiest Congratulations!"

Mrs. J. F. Heuser, San Francisco, Cal.

First thing every morning . . .

"Finally I decided to try Spuds, and I am so pleased with the fine taste left in my mouth when I finish smoking . . . the pleasing, cool and refreshing smoke the first thing every morning."

Webb Zachry, Nashville, Tenn.

After thirty years . . .

"I have been smoking cigarettes for thirty years, changing from one popular brand to another, then back again, always looking for something I could not find.

"Two months ago, I smoked my first Spud. The second pack pleased me more than the first, the taste grew on me and I found what I had been looking for: cool, mild, pleasing taste."

Fred Dahm, Jacksonville, Fla.

Cool and clean . . .

"Being a dancer fundamentally, and not a smoker, perhaps this will not be of much value to you.

"They are cool and clean, catering to the refined taste. Without a doubt, Spuds are incomparable."

Miss Claire Miriam Leeds, Allentown, Pa.

A carton a week . . .

"Really, the cigarette was so comfortably cool while I smoked it, that I was forced to ask him the name of the brand. It was SPUD, of course. I bought a package . . . and find them so satisfactory that I purchase them by the carton, using one carton a week. I doubt if I ever will leave this brand."

John Stanley Stone, Cleveland, Ohio

The coolest smoke . . .

"It was a hot day when I thought I'd try Spuds. It's Spuds always now. Spuds are the only cigarettes that give me real enjoyment . . . the coolest smoke."

August G. D'Onofrio, Newark, N. J.

Menthol taste disappeared . . .

"At the suggestion of friends, I tried Spuds. I was not accustomed to the menthol taste, but I did find that they left a cool, refreshing effect. After several more packs, the menthol taste practically disappeared and I enjoyed with perfect satisfaction the true richness of the tobaccos. Since then nothing but Spuds have given me the ultimate pleasure and satisfaction for which every smoker is looking."

Edward C. Bonner, Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Clean, fresh mouth . . .

"Recently I switched to SPUDS . . . It is indeed a pleasure to awaken after an evening of constant smoking and discover a clean fresh mouth and throat. SPUDS, I have found, are everything and more that you claim them to be."

C. E. Moreland, Brownsville, Pa.

"Nadoh' chlee-chah"

"Several weeks ago, an old Indian (Apache) living off in a remote part of this reservation asked me to purchase a few things in town for him. Among other necessities of life, he asked for 'nadoh' chlee-chah' . . . literally, good-tasting tobacco. He wanted Spuds, of course.

"Not only did the Greeks have a word for it . . . even the aborigines of these parts know the meaning of 'mouth-happy.'"

Gerhard H. Mundinger, Whiteriver, Ariz.

Perfect for all occasions . . .

"You've advertised them as a cigarette to smoke when you're 'keyed up.' That certainly is true. You've advertised them as a cigarette which gives you 'mouth-happiness.' That's certainly true also.

"I really don't know when Spuds aren't just right . . . in fact, they're perfect for all occasions in my estimation. In the Summer, they're cool. In the Winter, they add just that much more to that cold, fresh air, and make you feel on the top of the world."

Dick Rushmore, Meadville, Pa.

20 FOR 15c

(25c IN CANADA)

THE AXTON-FISHER TOBACCO COMPANY, INC., LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

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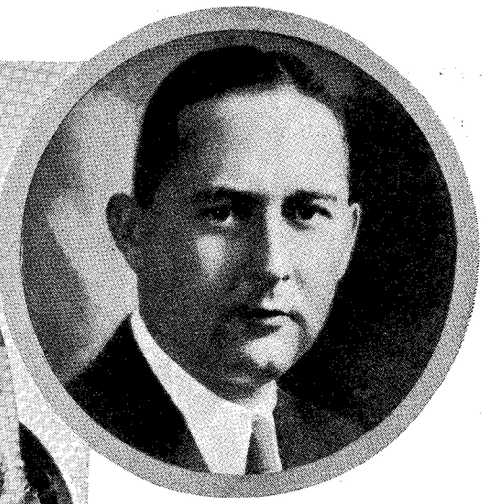
Is it any wonder Studebaker



AIR LINE EXECUTIVE PRAISES BODY LINES

"The new Studebakers very effectively approximate modern airplane streamlining," says W. A. Patterson, president, United Air Lines' Divisions, a pioneer in high speed transportation. Studebaker's streamlining means economy and safety.

New low prices give America the thrill of years!

IMAGINE IT! Finer Studebakers than the best that were ever produced before—now $200 to $900 under the prices that just recently prevailed!

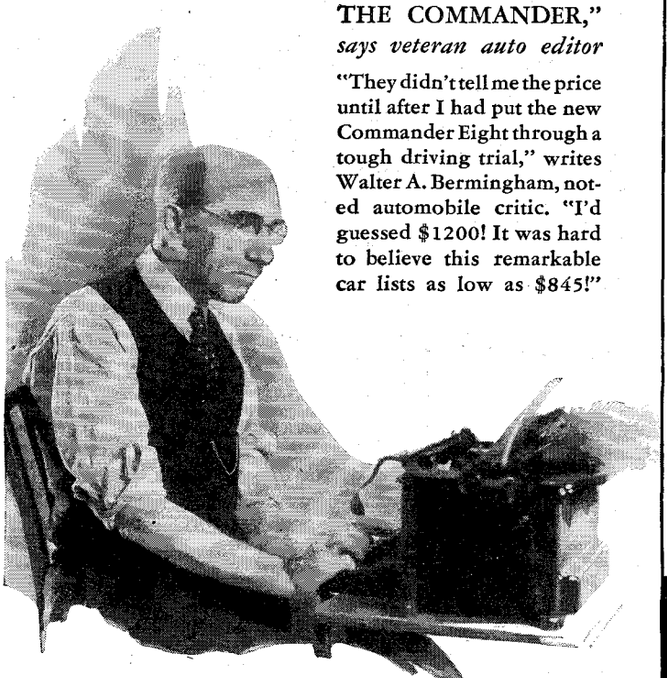
These startling new Studebakers of 1934 are superbly designed in the manner of the latest transport speed-planes. Their armor-plated steel structure bodies are lavishly fitted inside with every conceivable convenience. They are exceptionally roomy and comfortable cars.

Furthermore, these Studebakers are truly "automatic automobiles"—equipped with numerous uncanny "mechanical brains" that leave you scarcely anything to do but steer. Driving effort is reduced remarkably. And thousands of owners find cost per mile of operation extremely low.

See these cars of speedway stamina and skyway style. Take a convincing trial drive—today!

"I GUESSED $1200 FOR THE COMMANDER," *says veteran auto editor*

"They didn't tell me the price until after I had put the new Commander Eight through a tough driving trial," writes Walter A. Bermingham, noted automobile critic. "I'd guessed $1200! It was hard to believe this remarkable car lists as low as $845!"



DICTATOR ..... $645 *and up, at the factory*
COMMANDER .. $845 *and up, at the factory*
PRESIDENT ... $1045 *and up, at the factory*

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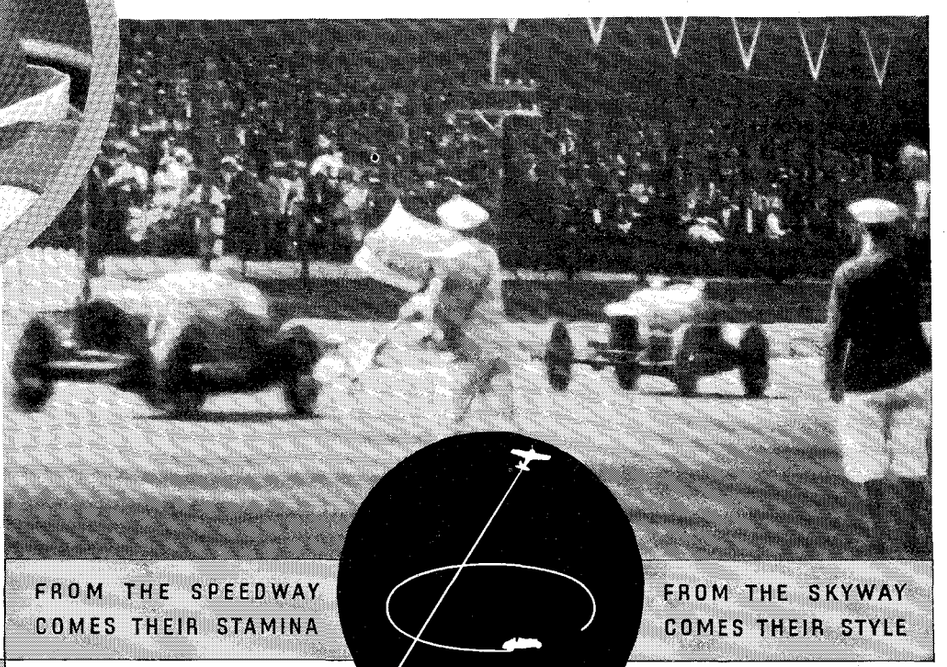
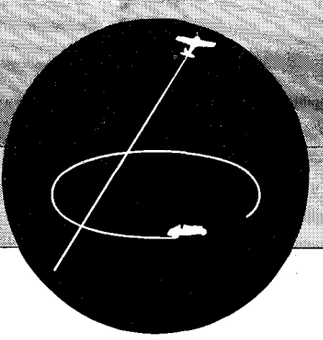
showrooms are crowded *day and night?*

FAMED RACING PILOT
MARVELS AT CHASSIS

"I believe I could almost beat them all at Indianapolis with the new Dictator. It has real racing car stamina," states Tony Gulotta who drove one of the 85% stock Studebakers that scored so sensationally in the last 500-mile Indianapolis race.

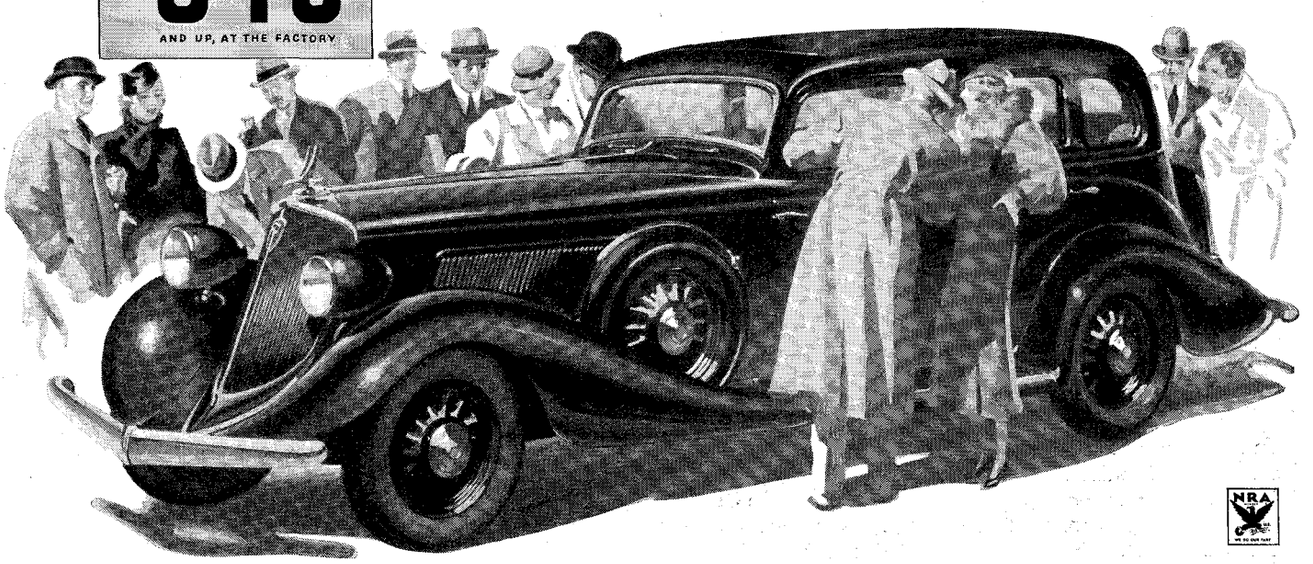


FROM THE SPEEDWAY
COMES THEIR STAMINA



FROM THE SKYWAY
COMES THEIR STYLE

$645
AND UP, AT THE FACTORY



NRA

Startling new STUDEBAKERS OF 1934

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Developing Duck-Shooting in America

Tho This Is a Game Depression Year and Wild-Fowl Population Is at a Low Ebb, Measures Are Being Taken to Improve Conditions for Birds and Sportsmen

By Capt. Paul A. Curtis

DURING the month of September begins the greatest migration in the world. Starting within the Arctic Circle, billions of water-fowl flow toward the hospitable South, like water poured over an orange.

Across Siberia they flow into India and dribble on toward Australia, just as they cross Canada and the United States on their way toward Mexico. If there is any country on the globe that is not visited at one season or another by some species of ducks, I do not know of it. Ducks are catholic in their tastes and will go anywhere that they can find water to feed in and rest upon, from the equator to the tundras of Greenland. I have found them fog-bound, resting in the snow on top of a mountain and in a muddy puddle on the sun-baked desert.

Acme

A HUNTER'S DREAM COME TRUE

But it doesn't do the hunter any good, as these ducks make their homes on Lake Washington, where shooting is prohibited

In no other part of the world has there been such good duck-shooting as in America. Not only had we a greater abundance of wild-fowl, but we developed the taking of them to a fine art.

The European wild-fowlers' methods are primitive to the extreme. Duck-shooting among them is largely confined to waiting at dusk or in the moonlight in hard weather as they flight in from the sea to feed in the grain-fields—a fascinating sport, but very uncertain as to results—or sneaking up to an unsuspecting raft of resting fowl and letting off a punt gun loaded with some two pounds of shot, into their midst on the water, whereby all the ducks that are crippled are mopped up with a small gun. Quite frequently a single discharge of one of these miniature cannons accounts for over fifty ducks. The privations these hardy sportsmen suffer in their little punts are supposed to demand great respect. Altho it is not as cold as many of the days which we spend in blinds along the Atlantic coast, certainly the risks they take deserve respect altho surely the shooting does not. I am rather pleased to observe that the cold-blooded browning of a flock of ducks is frowned upon by all keen sportsmen here and was legislated out of existence some twenty-five years ago.

The European fowler will tell you that our methods would be impractical in his country, as he has not the marshy points and inland sloughs in which to lay his decoys and hide himself; he will tell you that his birds are too wary and can not be lured within range of smaller guns. As a matter of fact, the vicious conditions that he has to contend with have actually been brought around by his methods. If they ceased to use such heavy ordnance, baited their points and used attractive decoys, they might see an improvement, but it is hard to teach old dogs new tricks.

It has been my pleasure and good fortune to shoot American wild-fowl over a large part of their domain. In the season of 1929, which was the last great duck year, I began hunting them in September in northern Alberta, met them in Virginia and followed them to the Gulf of Mexico in January. It naturally follows that over such a wide territory, conditions differ to a degree, thereby producing a large variety of duck-shooting.

Over most of the northern part of Canada the sport is confined to pass-shooting as they flight from one of the countless lakes to another. As you get down into the wheatlands of southern Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and the northern States, decoys begin to appear and they are gunned from large sloughs or when flighting into grain-fields to feed. There are three great lanes of flights. One goes straight down the Pacific Coast, another swings down the Mississippi Valley to the Delta and the third starts in northwestern Canada and swings diagonally to the southeast. The mass of these birds hit the coast near the upper waters of the Chesapeake, on the Susquehanna Flats, where millionaires pay as high as two hundred dollars for a battery on the opening week of the duck-shooting season.

Within the writer's shooting experience of about thirty years, a great change has occurred in the habits and numbers of our ducks. This change began about 1870; since then the inroads of sportsmen, market-gunners and the reclamation of marshes and lakes by unscrupulous politicians have taken such toll of the duck population that their numbers have been sadly decreased.

This has been augmented by the unprecedented drought over much of their breeding area in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and the northwestern States during the past four years. The duck's life during this period can not have been a very happy one. The sloughs and pot-holes, along the lush boundaries of which millions of birds nested annually, became as dry as the Sahara. Little pondlets remained where large lakes had been. These drained dry during the period of incubation, so that the poor old mother duck was left without water for her chicks when they hatched. As a result, in four years' time, the prairie ducks, among which are the Red-Heads, Canvas-Backs, Pin-Tails and Gadwalls, were rapidly approaching extermination.

Prompt steps were taken by the Federal authorities. The daily bag limit was cut from twenty-five to fifteen and then to twelve per day and the open season limited to two months.

Altho calamity howlers and professional nature lovers who always use such unusual conditions as a bludgeon with which to gain their ends, would cite this deplorable situation as a means for further reduction of the shooting season with its ultimate elimination in view, I can personally see no great cause for worry.

Like our present financial crisis, game depressions come more than once within the life of the average sportsman. We see the rabbit crop almost disappear and in a few years come back to a point where they become a scourge. The Ruffed Grouse reached the verge of extermination four years ago, due to a disease of their own. Yet old sportsmen remember the almost complete disappearance of grouse forty years ago.

The danger in these game depressions lies in the fact that artificial obstacles brought

(Continued on page 46)

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"NEW TIMES *mean* *Better Times*

—to us it means a better radio!"

Keep that promise to yourself of a newer and finer RCA Victor Radio

HOW long have you been waiting—almost longing—for that new radio? One, two, three years? Don't linger any longer...give yourself the pleasant thrill of an up-to-date radio right now.

With today's radios—today's superb RCA Victor radios—you can be the happy listener to a vast and exciting world of broadcasts. Almost every hour of the twenty-four finds the air waves full of just the programs you want...whether you want the tingling rhythm of the dance or the serious speech of a noted scientist!

Tomorrow's radios today!

Down at "Radio Headquarters" a vast staff have engineered a new series of RCA Victor sets. In them are astounding revelations of performance, of tone, of all-round workmanship. And they are priced, too, for the wise spender, the value seeker.

There's a set for every home, in every size. They are big, little, medium. But all have one thing in common—that exquisite performance you have learned to expect from RCA Victor.

Meet them face to face!

Yet the true test of an RCA Victor radio is how it sounds to *you*. So the Victor dealer near you invites you to hear *any*—or *all*—*of these* new models. You'll be convinced that here's the radio you want. Yes, new times mean better times—and a better radio. And *better*, applied to radio, means only RCA Victor!

RCA Victor Company, Inc., Camden, New Jersey, "Radio Headquarters."

IT'S THE MASTER OF THE AIR!—A 12-tube "Bi-Acoustic" Superheterodyne with famous *exclusive* RCA Victor TONALITE Control, "B" Amplification, *maximum achievement in tone performance.* Automatic volume control, noise suppressor, automatic tone compensator and high or low tone control, police call reception . . . every new engineering improvement from "Radio Headquarters". This is a set you'll boast about! Model 280, *complete with RCA Radiotrons,* $149.50. *Other models from* $24.95 *to* $179.

INSTANT SUCCESS!

Model 110 . . . Regular and police call broadcast bands. New type delicate tuning control. Fine, full Superhet performance . . . quality volume at a whisper or shout! In table cabinet. $32.95, *complete with RCA Radiotrons.*

HIT OF THE YEAR!

It's a table model with real *tone.* An RCA Victor Superhet, of course. Novel illuminated tuning dial, convenient tone control, police call switch. Ask to hear the *new* Model 100—you can't buy better performance anywhere at $24.95, *complete with RCA Radiotrons.*

All prices are subject to change without notice.
Prices quoted are F. O. B. Camden

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Hockey Is Forging Ahead, With a New Hotspur

Out of the Mêlée Emerges Jean Pusie, Whose Belligerence Pleases the Fans More Than High Skill

When the late Tex Rickard was casting about for novelties to pull the public into Madison Square Garden on off nights, when no boxing was going on, some rumor of ice hockey floated to his ears.

"What is this hockey game?" the sports promoter asked a friend. "Is it anything I could put across in the Garden?"

Wide World

Defense men of the New York Rangers: (Left to right) Earl Seibert, Doug Brennan, Ching Johnson, Jean Pusie, and Ott Heller

But the friend pooh-poohed the idea—so the story goes.

"Hockey wouldn't go none in Noo York," he declared sagely. "I've seen that game. They play it on horses."

History doesn't reveal whether he had seen a rodeo, a pig-sticking or a polo game. However, Tex Rickard was a man to try anything once, so eventually ice-hockey came to the Garden, and history has a lot to say about what followed.

Crowds ranging from 12,000 to 15,000 are now yelling over hockey's ninth season at the Garden, and similar crowds are cutting loose at Detroit, Ottawa, Montreal and elsewhere over the clashing sticks and flying skates of the Red Wings, the Rangers, the Chicago and Boston Braves, the Canadiens, Maroons, New York Americans and other fighting units that have helped to raise the game to its high place in the affections of a game-loving populace.

It's "a grand game to watch, what with its speed, terrific body contacts and unending action," according to Joe Williams in the New York *World-Telegram*. "I know of no other sport, amateur or professional, where enterprise, earnestness and endurance are displayed in such profusion.

"It is a game in which even the negative phases, such as an abortive scoring effort, lift the hair. To me one of the major thrills is when a swarm of attackers come surging down the ice in a mass drive against the padded little man in the nets. Not once in twenty times will there be a score, but there is always high, primitive drama. And if you were sufficiently morbid you might be interested in knowing how the keeper of the nets feels as he slithers back and forth in front of his cage while seemingly every one on the ice is shooting a hard rubber puck at his bean."

One of the popular points of the game is body-checking, which Mr. Williams explains thus:

"Briefly it is a mere routine detail of the play. Two large gents come together head on at great speed. The one that bounces back the farther loses. Frequently he loses as many as eleven teeth and two eyebrows. All of this seems to engender great excitement in the souls of the hockey addicts. Whenever one of the men is rammed through the wooden fence that circles the ice they lay back their tonsils and shriek in nine keys. No sadist ever went away from a smashing hockey game with underfed emotions."

Out of the daredevil mêlée emerge new Hotspurs to win the fierce acclaims of the mob. Such a one, a fresh recruit of the New York Rangers, is Jean Pusie, French-Canadian ex-trapper and wrestler, who captured the hearts of the fans by an outburst of belligerence in the opening game at the Garden between the Rangers—the champion winners of the Stanley Cup—and the Detroit Red Wings.

"We want Pusie! We want Pusie!" the obstreperous gallery chanted when their new idol, after the fracas had been quelled, was retired to the penalty box for repentance. And "altho the Cook brothers, Bill and Bun, shot the goals that won the game for the Rangers," adds Frank Graham in the New York *Sun*, "it was of M'sieur Pusie that the crowd was talking as it wended its way, babbling, out of the Garden."

Pusie is described by Mr. Graham as "a big fellow with a jutting jaw and a funny little brown cap."

As to the fracas:

"He had been on the ice but a few minutes when a brawl started off to the left of the Red Wings' goal. Through the pack barged M'sieur Pusie.

"It may have been that Eb Goodfellow brushed him or merely that Goodfellow was nearest him. At any rate, he hauled off and pasted Eb, and Eb, nothing loath, pasted him right back. The original belligerents were forgotten as M'sieur Pusie and Goodfellow pasted back and forth.

"Gone was M'sieur Pusie's funny little brown cap now, and, the better to operate, he threw away his stick and tore off his gloves. The referees swooped in between him and Goodfellow, but he swept them out of the way and went on pasting as the crowd howled with delight. Finally, he was overcome by force of numbers and dragged away."

Boycotting the 1936 Olympics

Sporting circles in Berlin, according to a New York *Times* cable, have been aroused to "considerable interest" by the news that the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States has voted not to allow American athletes to compete in the Olympics unless the Hitler Government lifts the disabilities it has imposed on German athletes of Jewish descent.

Meanwhile there are cool heads on both sides who think that abrupt action should be avoided, inasmuch as a lot of water must go over the dam before the athletic champions of the nations are due to assemble in '36, and nobody knows what a day or a year may bring forth in Germany or elsewhere.

In voting almost unanimously for a boycott, the Amateur Athletic Union adopted a lengthy resolution reciting the wrongs of German athletes of Jewish descent and instructing its delegates to the American Olympic Association to notify that body, and through it the German Government and Olympic authorities, that no American athlete shall be certified for competition

"Until and unless the position of the German Olympic Committee, of the organizing committee of Berlin and of the German Government is so changed in fact as well as in theory as to both permit and encourage German athletes of Jewish faith or heritage to train, prepare for and participate in the Olympic Games."

The blow is softened somewhat by a passage reciting that "the relations between the athletes of Germany and the United States of America have been, are and should continue to be friendly, cordial and cooperative, and the desire and expectation of American athletes to compete in the games of 1936 has been and is keen and enthusiastic."

Henry Sumner Watson

Death took a prominent figure in the outdoor field on November 14. Henry Sumner Watson, former editor of *Field and Stream* magazine and a noted painter and illustrator of outdoor subjects, died at the Lenox Hill Hospital in New York at the age of sixty-five.

"Hy" Watson

Mr. Watson was widely known for his illustrations of magazine articles on outdoor subjects. He devoted most of his life to a painstaking study of nature, and his illustrations were remarkably correct in every detail. He was once described by a friend as "the only man who could paint a trout rod and put the reel in the right place." For years readers of *Field and Stream* admired his hunting and fishing scenes on the covers of the magazine, and many writers on outdoor subjects would allow no one else to illustrate their texts. Among the many whose literary works he illustrated were Albert Bigelow Paine and Grover Cleveland.

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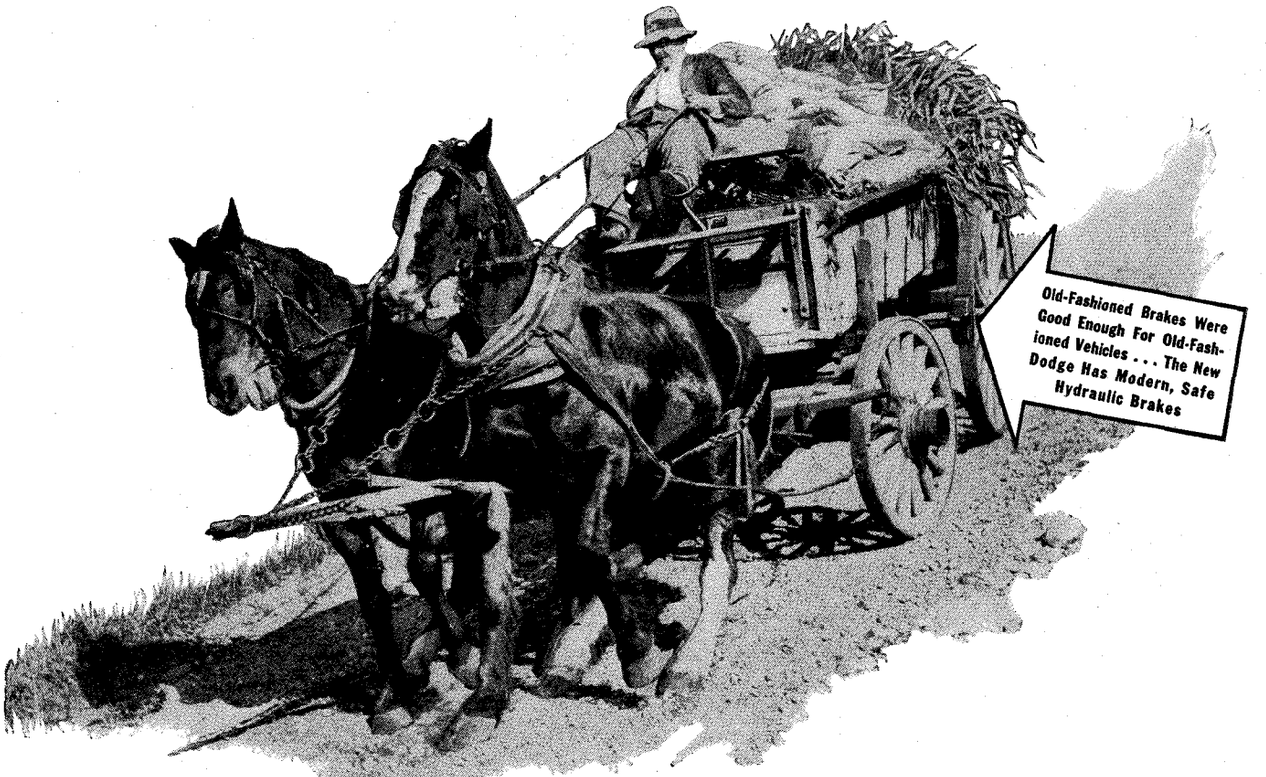
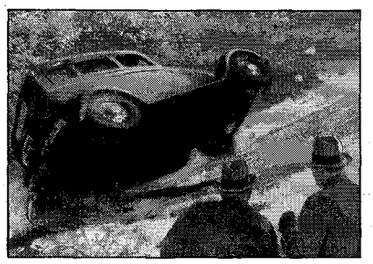
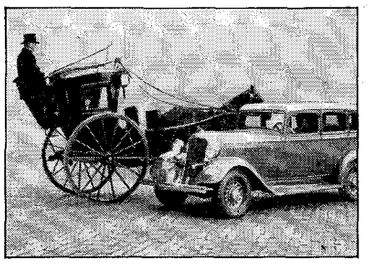


TO BE UP-TO-DATE YOUR NEW CAR SHOULD HAVE HYDRAULIC BRAKES AND THESE OTHER ADVANCED FEATURES



SAFETY STEEL BODY! Engineers rolled the new Dodge Six down a steep hill, but the bouncing and crashing couldn't smash the strong, safe, steel body . . . the car was driven off under its own power! Such extraordinary strength means far greater safety for you.



LOW CENTER OF GRAVITY. Compare Dodge with this old-fashioned top-heavy cab. Dodge has a double-drop frame . . . sets the car lower; no danger of tipping even when tilted to an abnormal degree. It is ten times more rigid than ordinary frame construction.

Ask Yourself This Question: "Will My New Car Have Hydraulic Brakes, Floating Power, Low Center of Gravity, and the Many Other Dodge Features?" The Dodge "Show-Down" Plan Will Give You the Answer!

When you buy a new car, you want to be sure it's the most up-to-date your money can buy! You don't have to guess when you use the Dodge "Show-Down" Plan. *It let's you see exactly what each car offers you!*

With this simple plan you can compare Dodge feature-by-feature against competitors. See why Floating Power, Automatic Clutch and other Dodge features make driving easier. See why Steel Body, Hydraulic Brakes, Double-Drop X-Bridge-Type Frame give you the utmost safety. See why Valve-Seat Inserts, "Oilite" springs, Centrifuse Brake Drums and lack of excess weight make owning a Dodge so economical. Make it possible to save over $100—in actual cash—on running expenses alone!

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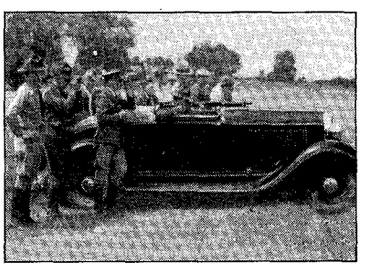
All prices F. O. B. Factory, Detroit, Michigan.



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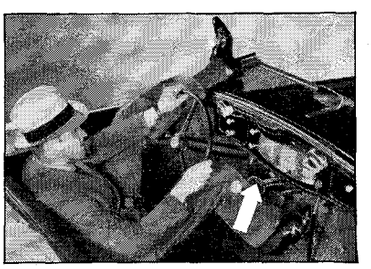

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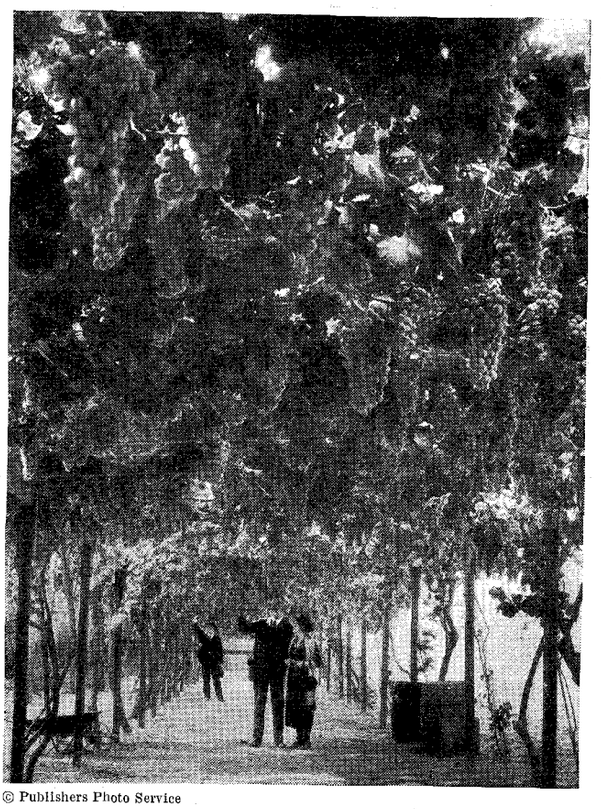
Wines of Noble Vintage, and Their Origins

The Best-Known Varieties Come From the Famous Vineyards of France, Italy, Germany, Spain and Portugal

While some of the more judicious will undoubtedly grieve over the return of Demon Rum, there will be many who will welcome with joy the opportunity of renewing acquaintance with that gentle band which includes the great wines of France, Italy, and Germany, not to mention those of Spain, Portugal, and other countries.

It is gratifying to observe that the Society of Good Wine is not going to be lacking in its Emily Posts. Reputable concerns are already issuing their manuals of correct procedure in such matters, and only the less intelligent and unobserving will be caught napping. Young people will learn for the first time, what the older generation has been fast forgetting, the vast difference between the indiscriminate swilling of bootleg products, and the gracious and ordered manner of drinking the Bordeaux, Burgundies, and Champagnes of noble vintage.



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A pergola of grapevines planted by the old Spanish priests for the making of wine

Claret to a vast majority of individuals signifies any red wine. This is not correct. The word "claret" is derived from the French "clairet" and means any wine clear in color and not necessarily red; the wines known in France as "clairettes" are usually sweet white wines, often semi-sparkling. The term, however, has now come to mean (among English-speaking people) red wine, and, properly speaking, the red wines of Bordeaux.

The main characteristics of the fine growths of Bordeaux are lightness, delicacy, smoothness, and subtlety of flavor and bouquet (or aroma). The districts producing these wines are those of Médoc, Graves, Sauternes, Saint-Emilion, and Pomerol. These produce principally red wines with the exception of Sauternes and Graves, the latter being known for its production of both red and white wines. The "great first-growths," as they are called, of red Bordeaux are Château-Margaux, Château-Latour, and Château-Lafitte (all three Médocs), and one Graves growth, the famous Château-Haut-Brion, spoken of by our old friend Samuel Pepys as "Ho Bryen," supposedly the same.

The celebrated white Bordeaux are those of Sauternes, Graves, and Graves of Médoc. Of these the most renowned is the incomparable Château-Yquem, perhaps the most famous as well as the most expensive white wine procurable. This wine of a rich and luscious flavor ranks with the very finest wines of the Champagne district and is considered by many to be even superior to those great white growths.

The wines of Burgundy are as a general rule, more fruity, fuller in body, and of greater alcoholic content than those of Bordeaux. They possess for the most part a beautiful, clear, dark-red color, and are smooth and velvety without being "heavy" in the bad sense of the word.

The great red wines of Burgundy are Chambertin (perhaps the most renowned), Romanée-Conti, Clos-Vougeot, Richebourg, and Beaune. The best white varieties are those of Chablis, Pouilly, Montrachet, and Meursault.

The process of making Champagne was discovered by a Benedictine monk, and is a very complicated business. This wine is bottled before fermentation has entirely finished, the residue of sugar in the liquid changing to carbonic-acid gas while in the bottle. It is this which gives Champagne its sparkling quality.

Champagnes are known under the names of their shippers instead of bearing the names of their vineyards or districts as in the case of Bordeaux or Burgundies. They are usually classed as three kinds: Dry, Half-dry, and Sweet, the latter being Champagne into which has been introduced a liqueur in which pure cane-sugar has been dissolved.

Germany takes her place with her famous Hocks, the justly renowned Johannisberger

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heading the list, her Moselles (Berncastel-Cues, Burgen, Piesport and others), and her highly esteemed Steinweins. The finest of these are, of course, the white wines,

Of the Italian red wines, those of Chianti are, of course, the best known. This wine of Tuscany is a trifle rough and, at times, slightly astringent; nevertheless it remains one of the most popular products of the peninsular. The Montepulciano, Rufina, and San Cassiano are of this group.

From the Piedmont district comes the red Barolo, and the celebrated Asti-Spumante, the latter a sparkling white wine somewhat on the order of a sweet Champagne. The Neapolitan section offers the justly renowned wines of Vesuvius, both red and white, together with the rich and luscious Lacrimæ Christi. Another wine of this section, the Falerno, is claimed by many to be the legitimate successor of the old Falernian of classic memory.

Sicily comes to the front with her fine Marsala. This is what is known as a "fortified" wine, that is, a wine to which has been added a certain proportion of brandy, or spirit distilled from wine, to raise its alcoholic content.

From Spain and Portugal come the most famous of all fortified wines, Sherry and Port, too well-known to be gone into here, along with the Madeiras and Malagas, generally used as "dessert wines."

Mention should also be made of Tokay, Imperial Tokay as it is usually called. This wine hails from Hungary, and is the only wine that contains phosphorus.

EUGENE BONNER.

A Liberal Dry on Repeal

With the spirit of a cheerful loser William Allen White, the sage of Emporia, has intoned a characteristically pungent requiem over the institution for which he worked for forty years—"Prohibition is dead. Peace to its ashes!"

Mr. White is even optimistic of the future under repeal. He has written in the New York *Times:*

"If the saloon were to come back to-day it would meet new and strong competitors. The saloon to-day would be set in another environment from that in which it worked its social evil a generation ago. The moving picture has come to divert the man whose father used to go to the saloon. The radio in the home has strengthened the family against the saloon. The motor-car, which is almost universal in American life, has furnished a strong pull uniting the family, building up the morale and absorbing the income with a chattel mortgage—income which otherwise might go to the saloon.

"The new generation senses these things, of course, not consciously. But the new generation is convinced that it has built up defenses against the evils of the liquor traffic which have made prohibition unnecessary and which therefore make the evils of prohibition overbalance its benefits. This generation is entitled to follow its own convictions."

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"Intra-Nationalism" at Montevideo

(Continued from page 5)

existing air-plane landing fields and creating new ones, and equipping them with lighting facilities to permit night flying, also could be completed in a brief time. The most formidable job, that of an east coast South American railroad, however, would need to be preceded by lengthy engineering studies, since part of the territory it must traverse is now unknown jungle. As immediate measures to create employment and stimulate purchasing power, Mr. Roosevelt's proposals will be helpful at a time when economic activity of whatever sort needs to be carefully fostered. But it is the long-range potentialities of this program—the possibility of a permanent Latin-American policy—to which most importance is attached by the Administration, and which may prove of great importance.

Experienced Latin-American diplomats are predicting that the Montevideo Conference will be a lively gathering. A delegation from the revolutionary Cuban government of Grau San Martin will be there, ready to protest to heaven against the activities in Havana of U. S. Ambassador Welles. It seems likely that the Chaco war between Bolivia and Paraguay—one of the bloodiest wars, incidentally, on record—will be forced before the Conference, as well as the quarrel of Peru and Colombia over Leticia, an inaccessible hamlet on the head waters of the Amazon. The last two years have witnessed the rapid growth of radicalism in Latin America, and there are rumors that there may be Left-wing demonstrations in the Montevideo streets during the Conference's sessions. However, overshadowing all other issues is certain to be the question of Mr. Roosevelt's "intra-nationalism." The only question of comparable importance, in its long-range significance, will be the proposal of the official Inter-American Commission of Women, of which an American, Miss Doris Stevens, is chairman, to establish by treaty complete political and civil equality for women throughout the hemisphere. The changed position of women in recent years is a phenomenon with more far-reaching ultimate consequences than any political or economic issue whatever.

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Miss Doris Stevens, chairman of the Inter-American Commission of Women, who will attend the women's conference which meets concurrently with that of the Pan-American Conference

For many months now, Latin-American newspapers have been filled with accounts of Mr. Roosevelt and his New Deal. Judging from these newspaper discussions, it is safe to say that Latin Americans approve of Mr. Roosevelt's general political philosophy, and are eager to raise living standards in their respective countries and bring about wider diffusion of wealth. But rich as most Latin-American nations are in natural resources, they have little capital.

Mr. Roosevelt, in his proposals for airways, railroads and a motor highway, by inference now offers this outside help, and apparently Latin Americans would be glad to accept it but for one thing. They fear that its long-range consequences would mean increased American domination. In the past, Latin America has had bitter experiences with "Yanqui imperialismo," and to-day they are still suspicious.

This distrust will be the most difficult thing, according to reports, that Secretary Hull will have to combat at Montevideo. Can Mr. Hull convince Latin Americans of the sincerity of our "intra-nationalism"? An answer to this question would need to differ for each of the four principal Latin-American countries, Mexico and the three so-called ABC nations, Argentina, Brazil and Chile. In the opinion of our State Department experts, negotiations should be easiest with the Mexican delegation; the reason for this is the tradition left in United States-Mexican relations by the late Dwight W. Morrow. Some authorities, in fact, believe that Mr. Morrow ought to be credited with the invention of "intra-nationalism" in Latin-American affairs altho, of course, he never heard of Mr. Moley's ingenious word.

Mr. Morrow went to Mexico City as Ambassador in 1927 at a time when relations between the United States and Mexico were about as bad as they could be, and had been bad for some fourteen years. Under President Wilson, we had landed marines in Vera Cruz, and dispatched General Pershing into northern Mexico to capture Pancho Villa. While Chief Justice Hughes was at the head of our State Department, we had continually intervened diplomatically in Mexico's affairs. Particularly, we had tried to make Mexico change clauses in its constitution affecting oil leases and land tenure. Part of the great improvement which Mr. Morrow rapidly brought about in our relations with Mexico was certainly due to Lindbergh —who met and courted Miss Anne Morrow in Mexico while her father was Ambassador —and to the irrepressible Will Rogers. But much more it was due to the fact that, according to the principle of "intra-nationalism," Mr. Morrow encouraged the Mexicans to develop their country after their ideas, and abandoned the efforts of President Wilson and Mr. Hughes to make them adopt our notions. As it happens, Mr. J. Reuben Clark, Jr., who served under Mr. Morrow in Mexico City and who succeeded him as Ambassador, is accompanying Secretary Hull.

We have never sent another diplomat to Latin America with Mr. Morrow's abilities.

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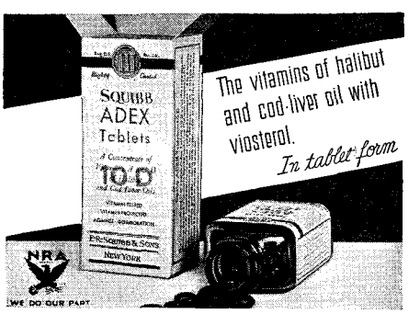

Nor can it be said that our relations with the other Latin-American countries are as satisfactory as those we have with Mexico. The present military junta in Brazil, under Gen. Getulio Vargas, one may recall, was opposed by Secretary of State Stimson when it attempted to gain power two years ago. Secretary Stimson even went so far as seriously to bend, if not break, accepted international laws of neutrality by permitting military air-planes built under contract with the United States Army to be diverted to General Vargas's opponents, Dr. Washington Luis. To-day our relations with General Vargas's Government are tranquil enough, chiefly perhaps because we are Brazil's best customer for coffee.

Chile is now sunk in an intense economic crisis. For many years, the one great industry in Chile has been the mining and export of nitrates and copper. Because of the discovery by the Germans during the World War of methods of fixing atmospheric nitrogen, Chile's nitrate business has been lost, probably permanently. Neither can Chilean copper compete with the low-cost mines recently opened up in South Africa.

The violent dislocation which has occurred in Chile's economic life has produced great social unrest, particularly among the Indian "rotos," previously employed in the nitrate mines, who now demand land and the break-up of great estates. Chile is now being ruled by a party calling itself "the army in overalls," supposed to be strongly Fascist. While relations between the United States and Chile are satisfactory, Chile to-day is extremely nationalistic.

Argentina has been the traditional leader, in other Pan-American Conferences, of the opposition to the United States. At the last Pan-American meeting in Havana in 1928, the Argentinian representative attempted to force a discussion of our intervention in Nicaragua, and when Chief Justice Hughes succeeded in averting this, the Argentinian envoy quit the Conference in protest. Economically Argentina is a tributary state of England, which buys nearly all its beef, and a good part of its wheat. The United States is of comparatively minor importance to Argentina as a market. If any criticism of Mr. Roosevelt's "intra-nationalism" is voiced at Montevideo, it will presumably come from Foreign Minister Saavedra Lamas of Argentina.

Mr. Roosevelt's proposals can be expected to receive valuable support from Mexico, and encounter acquiescence from Brazil, indifference from Chile and perhaps hostility from Argentina. However, in the long run they will find acceptance or rejection on their merits. If the Latin-American countries become convinced that the doctrine of "intra-nationalism" means what it purports to mean—that the United States intends to confine itself primarily to its own domestic concerns, and is willing that other nations run their affairs to suit themselves—"intra-nationalism" will probably be accepted with relief at Montevideo. If this happens, and "intra-nationalism" becomes the guiding principle of our future relations with Latin America, the long-range consequences for this hemisphere are incalculable.

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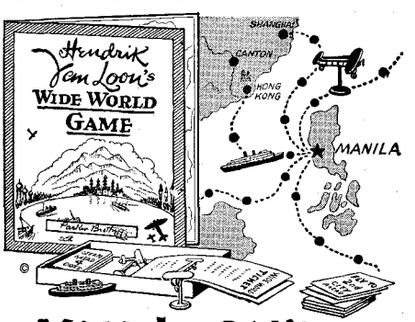

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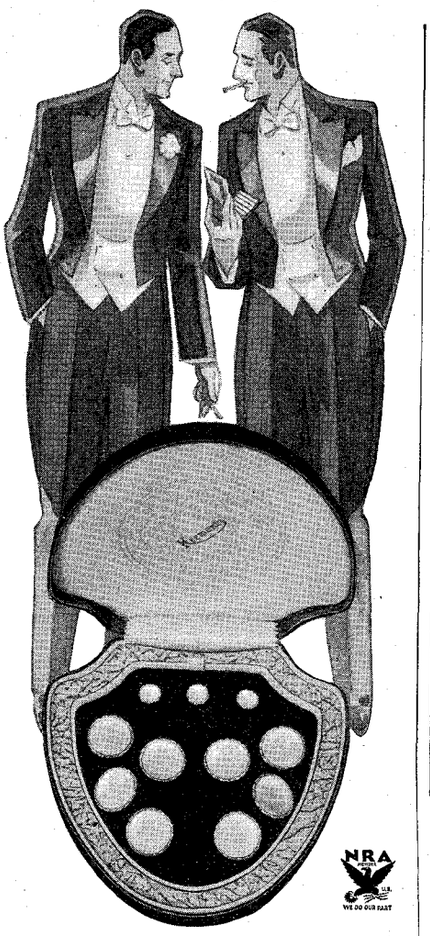

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On the Screen

The cinema, usually distinguished for its blithe vitality, has recently gone in with surprizing effectiveness for impeccable sweetness of disposition. Where once it was concerned with hearty melodrama and robust comedy, it now gives signs of concerning itself with the creation of a gentle mood of tender fragility. The surprizing thing is that the screen drama displaying these virtues of sweetness and light give evidence of possessing all the vitality that is supposed to belong to the underworld films, together with an added thrust of reality which comes from their determined adherence to straightforward and unadorned presentations of the less dynamic sides of existence. As almost perfect examples of Hollywood's ability to supply really beautiful and stirring screen plays in the less blatant tradition there are **Little Women** and **Cradle Song**.

CURRENT FILM RATINGS

AAAA	AAA
Dinner at Eight, The Private Life of Henry VIII, The Patriots (Russian), Morning Glory, Quatorze Juillet, *Berkeley Square, *Lady for a Day, *S.O.S. Iceberg, *F.P.1., *The Prizefighter and the Lady, *Little Women, *Cradle Song.	Footlight Parade, The Solitaire Man, Que Viva Mexico, Wild Boys of the Road, The Emperor Jones, Penthouse, Another Language, Bombshell, *Too Much Harmony, *The Man Who Dared, *Paddy the Next Best Thing, *The Kennel Murder Case.

AAAA—Outstanding films
AAA—Recommended films
*—Films suitable for children

Little Women (AAAA*) is almost certain to be successful at the box-office because it presents the brilliant Miss Katharine Hepburn in the leading rôle. This faithful and marvelously tender version of the celebrated Louisa M. Alcott novel, is in every way one of the loveliest motion pictures ever made. Its creation of the atmosphere of its day is brilliantly managed and George Cukor, the director, has been phenomenal in its ability to provide the proper mood and still make it seem dramatic, rather than priggish. Miss Hepburn is lovely as the independent, tomboyish Jo, and there are splendid portrayals of the other sisters by Frances Dee, Joan Bennett and Jean Parker. The men are well played by Paul Lukas, Douglass Montgomery and Henry Stephenson.

In **Cradle Song (AAAA*)** the achievement is considerably greater. Here is a film without any suggestion of box-office appeal. Compared to it, even **Little Women** seems a whirlwind of excitement. Dealing with life in a Spanish nunnery and with the vicarious motherhood that one of the members of the Dominican sisterhood is permitted to experience when an orphan is left on the doorstep of the convent, it is so lyrically handled, so tastefully directed and so beautifully adapted that the picture, without a trace of sensationalism in its narrative or its treatment turns out to be one of the loveliest films ever made.

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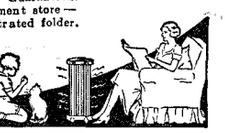

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Christian Science Monitor at the Quarter-Century Mark

Twenty-five years ago trustees of the Christian Science Church received a terse letter from Mary Baker Eddy, founder of the Christian Science Church, requesting them to "start a daily newspaper at once." On November 25, 1908, barely four months after the receipt of this letter, the first issue of *The Christian Science Monitor* appeared, unique among newspapers of the world. Last week *The Monitor* celebrated a quarter-century of existence, commemorated by appropriate issues during "Progress Week," which also marked the fiftieth anniversary of the Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor to-day is published in a new, large, classic, $4,000,000, publishing house in Boston, completed last June, money for which was oversubscribed in a period of severe depression. The money was raised in two years. Here are also published all other Christian Science publications.

Published in several editions *The Monitor* has a chaste appearance, uses no scare head-lines, and is printed on good stock. It has many distinctive features, carries Associated Press and United Press dispatches, and has 800 correspondents throughout the world. Its foreign news is regarded as second to none in the country, perhaps in the world. Eighty-five per cent. of its circulation is mailed, and only 5 per cent. of its readers receive their copies on the day of publication.

The Monitor has successfully achieved the objectives described in an editorial in *The Christian Science Sentinel*, which said: "It will be the mission of *The Monitor* to publish the real news of the world in a clean, wholesome manner, devoid of the sensational methods employed by so many newspapers. There will be no exploitation of vice and crime, but the aim of the editors will be to issue a paper which will be welcomed in every home where purity and refinement are cherished ideals."

Horses, Mules, and the Farm

More than 15,000,000 American horses and mules still hold their jobs on farms, and Wayne Dinsmore foresees the return of these animals to first place in the esteem of good farmers, since "men who stick to horses and mules, planning their work wisely, raise just as much crop at much less cost."

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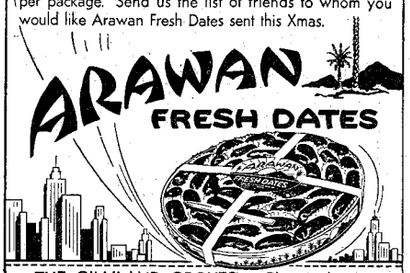

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He was a cub in the Bosnian woods when a Vienna police clerk, out hunting, captured him six years ago, and began to train him with animals already in service. Last year the wolf took first prize at an international police-dog show, making not a single mistake in tests for training, skill, and accuracy. He had won more than two hundred prizes before that.

Commenting on his brilliant career, *The China Journal* remarked, "We are not surprized to learn of this wolf's accomplishments, for it is the experience of every hunter who has matched his wits against wolves that they are possessed of an intelligence which is uncanny in its human qualities, and to it is added super-sharpened senses of hearing and smell as well as an unerring instinct in detecting danger from man. Unquestionably the so-called Alsatian owes its superior intelligence to the fact that it is little more than a domesticated wolf, notwithstanding that many lovers of this breed hold views to the contrary."

Thomas Jefferson—Welshman

Glyn-Ceiriog, a mountain village in north Wales, has put up a tablet honoring that illustrious Welshman, Thomas Jefferson, and at its unveiling recently a letter from the American Ambassador, Mr. Bingham, was read to the distinguished company assembled in the Ceiriog Memorial Institute. "The part played by the people of Wales in both Britain and the United States," it said, "is of immeasurable value and importance." As Thomas Jefferson's father was a Welshman, Wales claims Thomas.

According to a correspondent of the London *Times*, the tablet honoring "the Welshman who wrote the American Declaration of Independence" will "have a permanent place in the Institute alongside a copy of the Declaration, the gift many years ago of a Welsh publisher in New York."

Medical Play Accurate

The reserved *Journal of the American Medical Association*, leader of medical opinion in this country, recently devoted an editorial to praise of a play, both as good entertainment (which it is) and as an accurate picture of medical life and the activities of a hospital.

The drama was "Men in White," which recently opened at the Broadhurst Theater in New York, a play laid entirely in a modern hospital.

Among the notable scenes is one in which the surgeons go through the elaborate ritual of washing up preparatory to an operation—a performance necessary to aseptic surgery which is remarkably dramatic when it becomes clear how much depends upon it, measured in terms of life or death to a patient.

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Press Appraisals of Soviet Recognition

(Continued from page 13)

unquestionably knew what he was about when he made his overtures in the face of the strained relations between Japan and Russia, thought the Portland *Oregonian*, and while it is not a development which Japan can resent openly, Araki and the war party of Japan are placed where they can easily inflame the Japanese people.

But Japanese military circles, which dislike the recognition of Soviet Russia by the United States, made light of its importance, according to a Tokyo cable to the New York *Times*, and interpreted it as merely a formalizing of trade relations. Among the Japanese press the Tokyo *Asahi*, representing Liberal views, said that Japan did not need to fear that Russia and America would adopt a strong policy in the Far East. Their move was described as simply the correction of an abnormal situation and *Asahi* added that even if they concluded a non-aggression pact, it would not be intended as a menace to Japan.

The Independent *Nichi-Nichi* declared that the recognition contributed to international stabilization. If any political motive underlies the agreement, it went on to say, it is connected with European policy. Russia, having made non-aggression treaties with its Western neighbors, the *Nichi-Nichi* concluded, has resumed relations with the United States and can now face Hitler.

In China some of the newspapers contended that the renewal of Russian-American relations would lead to consolidation of peace in the Far East, but others, according to a Shanghai correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune*, believed it would prompt Japan to start a second World War. The *Chen Pao* stated that because recognition came at a time when both the United States and Russia are none too friendly toward Japan, it is tantamount to a Soviet-American alliance against Japan. This newspaper warned that in a second World War the main battle-field would likely be Chinese territory with the conflict centering in a scramble for the Chinese market. Quite different was the opinion of the *Chung Hua Jih Pao*, which held that the event is likely to have a steadying influence on the world situation in general, consolidate peace in the Far East and postpone, temporarily at least, another great war.

Among the London press *The Times* showed great skepticism concerning the Soviet pledge to refrain from revolutionary propaganda in the United States, and it said: "Litvinov's letter to Roosevelt, like Sokolnikov's note to Henderson (then Foreign Secretary), contains no explicit mention of the Communist International, which, and not the Soviet Government, is the organization through which the Russian Communist party conducts its revolutionary propaganda abroad.

"The Government is only the right hand of the party, of which the Comintern is the left, and when challenged over persistent violation of its pledges, invariably disclaims all responsibility for the activities of the body over which, as it claims, it possesses no authority."

Of this doubtless Roosevelt is perfectly well aware, *The Times* continued, and he probably attached importance to Mr. Litvinov's solemn declaration of the "fixed policy" of the Soviet Government to refrain from interference in the internal affairs of the United States "only as helping to make his recognition of the Soviet more palatable to that large section of American opinion which persists in abominating it and all its works, and which is particularly resentful of attempts to import Bolshevik methods into America."

By way of contrast, the Laborite *Daily Herald* called recognition "a triumph of sanity and common sense." The result was a gain, not only for the two countries themselves, but also for the world, according to this newspaper, because "as every new enmity is a threat to world peace, so every new friendship, every new understanding, is a new guaranty of peace."

The most important and most secret feature of the conversations dealt with the international situation and particularly with the Far East, according to the Paris *Petit Journal*, which added that there could be no doubt that the relations between Russia and Japan, the questions of Manchukuo and the navy questions furnished the principal subjects for some very confidential talks at the White House. As in France so also in Germany, recognition of the Soviet by the United States was considered a foregone conclusion. There is a similarity also in some German press views on the subject of recognition's effect on Japan's position in the Far East. Said the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung:* "A change in the world line-up is evident from a comparison with the Russo-Japanese agreement of January, 1924, which was ostensibly a defensive front against the Anglo-Saxon bloc in the Washington Conference. Now Moscow abandons this line-up."

Altho Italy found nothing remarkable or unexpected in America's recognition of the Soviet, a Rome correspondent wirelessed to the New York *Times*—for one of Premier Mussolini's first acts on his accession to power was to reestablish normal diplomatic relations with Russia—nevertheless the negotiations between President Roosevelt and Commissar Litvinov were closely followed in Italy and their consummation was hailed as "an epoch-making event."

A Latvian Celebration

Latvia, one of the war-born European republics, has celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of its independence from Russia in the Consulate-General at New York, and in twenty-one consulates throughout the United States, where it is estimated 50,000 Letts reside. In a commemoration broadcast on November 18, Consul-General Arthur B. Lule said:

"The independent Latvian Republic reunited the whole body of the Latvian people in its ethnographic boundaries, leaving out no part of it as a *terra irredenta*. According to the meager historical evidence we have at our disposal, the Latvian people have lived on the actual territory of Latvia for at least 2,000 years."

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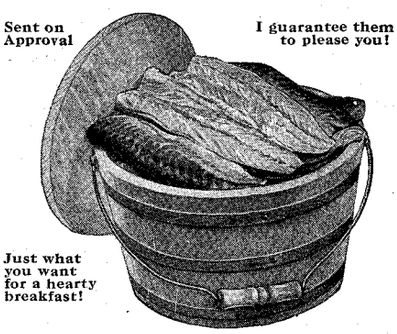

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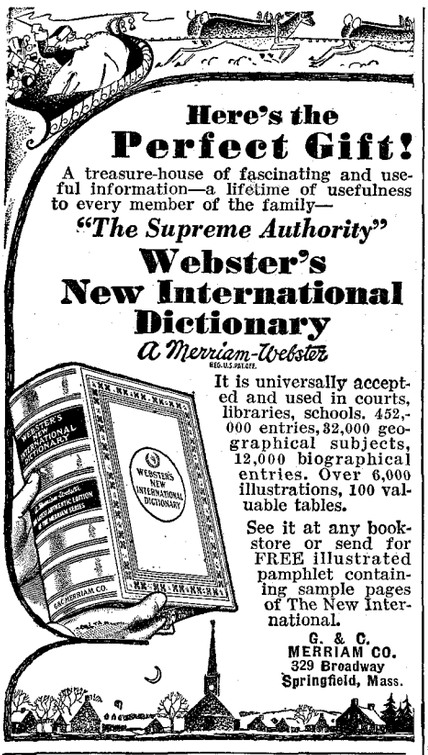
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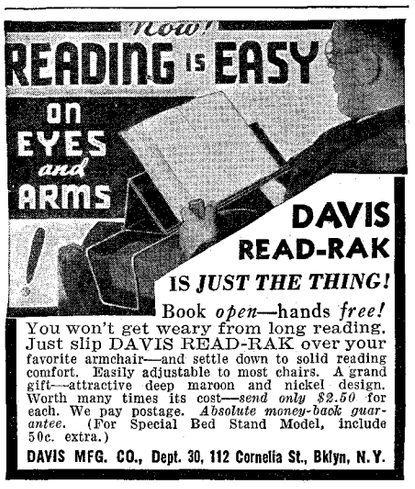
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Among the Outstanding Books of the Week

By Harold de Wolf Fuller

The Letters of Grover Cleveland, 1850-1908. Selected and edited by Allan Nevins. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $5.

In April, 1895, when free silver was a persistent watchword, one which in the following year carried Bryan to the leadership of the Democratic party, President Cleveland sent to a Chicago group this statement:

"What is now needed more than anything else is a plain and simple representation of the argument in favor of sound money. In other words, it is time for the American people to reason together as members of a great nation, which can promise them a continuation of protection and safety only so long as its solvency is unsuspected, its honor unsullied, and the soundness of its money unquestioned. These things are ill-exchanged for the illusions of a debased currency and groundless hope of advantages to be gained by a disregard of our financial credit and commercial standing among the nations . . . "

Tho within his own party Cleveland's advice did not immediately prevail, its subsequent effect was enormous, and for many to-day it is the last word to be said on our foremost national problem. It reflects the sturdy honesty which was of the essence of the man's character.

Mr. Nevins, who edits these hitherto unpublished letters, is a professor of history at Columbia University, a productive scholar whose "Life of Cleveland" was the 1933 Pulitzer prize-winning biography. The letters are grouped in chronological periods, each period being introduced by the necessary explanatory information.

Born in Caldwell, New Jersey, in 1837, fifth among the nine children of a Presbyterian clergyman, Cleveland was obliged at the age of sixteen, owing to the death of his father, to make his own way and, in later years, to contribute to the support of his mother and younger sisters. After a year spent in teaching at an institution for the blind in New York City, he stopped off at Buffalo on his way West and was persuaded by an uncle to make that city his home. There began his great career. He entered a law office as clerk and student and gradually built up a flourishing practise in the legal profession. Of political ambition he had little, but he was persuaded to run for Mayor in order to defeat a corrupt political ring. His record in that office was such that when an independent candidate was needed for Governor, the nomination fell to him. In Albany the field of his operations for reform widened and we find him fighting unafraid the minions of Tammany Hall. From this point the broad outlines of his public career—his two terms as President and his life at Princeton—are still fresh in the public mind.

The letters have an eloquence which grows upon one the more one reads them. For in spite of the rather heavy style, which makes brief quotation from them difficult, the man and his mind shine through; the reader is never left in doubt as to what the writer meant to say. They picture a great man humbly struggling with the many difficult decisions he had to make—on the tariff, silver, the Venezuela question, etc.—dependent to great extent on human fellowship, and animated by what he called "my passionate Americanism." He had what amounted to a religious devotion to his high office. When new to the Presidency, he wrote: "It seems to me I am as much consecrated to a service as the religionist who secludes himself to a sacred mission." Loyalty, whether to principle or people, was one of his strongest traits. He was fearful that he would incur the charge of ingratitude, a charge he most dreaded, because he could not conscientiously fill certain vacancies with old friends.

Altho no sensational disclosures are contained in these letters, nothing that will seriously alter current opinions of Cleveland's policies, they succeed admirably in filling out his portrait—a man in whom bluntness was mingled with kindness, impatience [to him certain persons were "whelps"] with a genial tolerance, downright honesty with an understanding of other men's subtleties.

For a view of Cleveland in his lighter moods readers will turn with especial pleasure to some of the letters written to such intimates as Richard Watson Gilder, W. S. Bissell, his old law partner, E. C. Benedict, yachtsman, Dean Andrew F. West, and, not least, Joseph Jefferson.

Worth Reading

Roosevelt and His America. By Bernard Fay (Boston: Little, Brown; $2.75). A lively appreciation of the New Deal by a Frenchman.

Riddles of the Gobi Desert. By Sven Hedin (New York: E. P. Dutton; $5). The second half of the record of a great expedition.

Lawyers Must Eat. By Alexander L. Schlosser (New York: Vanguard Press; $2). New light on big fees.

Bonfire. By Dorothy Canfield (New York: Harcourt, Brace; $2.50). A story of the village types which the author knows so well.

The Tax Racket. By Ray E. Untereiner (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott; $1). A popular but philosophical treatment of taxation.

Prize Stories of 1933. Edited by Harry Hansen (New York: Doubleday, Doran; $2.50). Fifteen selections under the auspices of the O. Henry Memorial Prize Stories.

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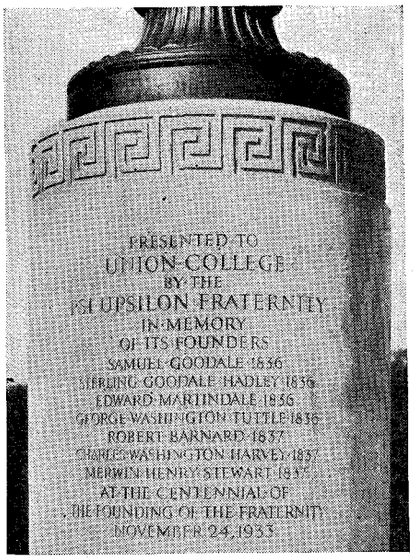
Psi Upsilon Celebrates Centennial

Distinguished Members of the Famous Fraternity Attend Commemoration of Its Hundredth Birthday at Union College

The Psi Upsilon Fraternity had a big birthday party last week as it entered its second century. The occasion attracted a thousand or more of its distinguished membership to Union College, at Schenectady, New York, for it was there that on November 24, 1833, the famous fraternity was born, in a little room over a long-vanished tavern. The Governors of three States were among the celebrants, who numbered also judges, doctors, lawyers, editors and other professional and business men of national standing.



Flagpole pedestal presented to Union College by the Psi Upsilon Fraternity

Union College is already familiar with centennials of this sort, being known as the mother of fraternities. Kappa Alpha, the oldest Greek letter fraternity to have a continuous existence, was founded at Union in 1825, and fittingly commemorated its hundredth birthday there in 1925. Delta Phi and Sigma Phi celebrated their centennials at Union in 1927. Chi Psi and Theta Delta Chi, also founded there, will undoubtedly follow suit in 1941 and 1948 respectively.

12,000 Members

Meanwhile Psi Upsilon occupies the center of the stage. Her seven original members, long since gathered to their fathers, are now represented by a living brotherhood of 12,000, belonging to twenty-seven different chapters, scattered from coast to coast and across the Canadian border.

The anniversary exercises opened on Wednesday, the 22nd, and continued on through Thursday and Friday.

A feature was the presentation to Union College by the fraternity of a stone seat and pedestal supporting a flagpole, in memory of the seven founders. Formal presentation was made by Edward L. Stevens, Cornell '99, President of the Psi Upsilon executive council. The memorial was accepted for the College by Edward Ellery, the Acting President.

Other items on the program of festivities included the hundredth initiation at the mother chapter, a red-letter day for the neophytes of this particular year; the meeting of the Psi Upsilon Alumni Association at the new chapel, Judge Edwin L. Garvin, of New York, presiding; and the Founders' Day Dinner on Friday, which concluded the exercises.

Among the speakers at this dinner were Gov. Theodore F. Greene, of Rhode Island, Brown '87; William Morgan Kingsley, president of the United States Trust Company, New York, N.Y.U. '83, and Joseph B. Eastman, Federal Coordinator of Railroads, Amherst '04.

This and other meetings were graced by such distinguished brothers as Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of State; Wilbur L. Cross, Governor of Connecticut; Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania; George H. Moses, formerly U. S. Senator from New Hampshire; Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken, president of Vassar College; Richard Barthelmess, motion-picture producer and actor; George Palmer Putnam, publisher; Reinald Werrenrath, singer; Deems Taylor, composer and critic; William Allen, judge of the General Sessions Court of New York; Dr. Irving H. Pardee, noted neurologist of Columbia; Hubert C. Mandeville, president of the Remington Salt Works and trustee of Union College, George Van Santvoord, president of Hotchkiss School, and Horace D. Taft, president of Taft School and brother of William Howard Taft, former President and Chief Justice of the United States, who was a Psi U at Yale. Another member of the fraternity to become President of the United States was Chester A. Arthur, Union '48.

27 Chapters Represented

The twenty-seven colleges and universities represented at the celebration, thanks in each case to the possession of a chapter of the fraternity, were Union College, New York University, Yale, Brown, Amherst, Dartmouth, Columbia, Bowdoin, Wesleyan, Hamilton, University of Rochester, Kenyon, University of Michigan, University of Chicago, Syracuse University, Cornell, Trinity, Lehigh, University of Pennsylvania, University of Minnesota, University of Wisconsin, University of California, University of Illinois, Williams, University of Washington, University of Toronto and McGill University.

Reflected in this comparatively short list is the conservative policy of the fraternity toward the establishment of new chapters. Only one chapter in its long history has ever become inactive—the one at Harvard. The two Canadian chapters were added to the fraternity's roster (one in 1920 and the other in 1929), largely through the influence of the late President Taft, Yale '78, and the late Sir Henry Thornton, University of Pennsylvania, '94.

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The Week in Business Summarized

The President's Plan Has Not Been Proven Wrong, Says Gage P. Wright—There Will Be Less Conflict and More Cooperation in 1934, Says Babson

By Endicott G. Rich

BUSINESS enters this week upon the third month of the year's final quarter without definite assurance of a speedy departure from the continued decline which has marked its course since the end of last July, and with more than a suspicion that it may be cast for the rôle of "The Forgotten Man" in the midst of a controversy over recovery methods which, at the moment, seems to engage national attention.

Opposition to President Roosevelt's monetary program, which had smoldered since his announcement of entrance into the international gold market, flamed into open attack after the resignation from his treasury post of Dr. Oliver M. W. Sprague and the storm of mixed approval and criticism which greeted Dr. Sprague's published opinion that the President's policy "threatens a complete breakdown of the credit of the Government."

Mr. Roosevelt's acceptance of the situation in his broadcast declaration that "we have our own fights to wage" against foes "powerful and obstinate and intolerant of the things we fight for" definitely joined the issue and, at the same time, brought a hasty caution from some economists that no quarrel over ways and means must be permitted to obscure the goal of national recovery.

"There can be no compromise with recovery," said Gage P. Wright in *The Business Economic Digest*. "This is no time to argue the academic merits of the President's program. He may be wrong, but at least he has not, as yet, been proven so. He is entitled to whatever time is necessary to test out his plan.

"Too much emphasis has been placed by the press upon the extent and character of the opposition raised to Mr. Roosevelt's efforts. It has come from high quarters, but this does not make it representative of national opinion.

"It is 'Big Business' which has been outspoken against the Administration's methods, and the man in the street does not subscribe to this view. On the contrary, he reads every line of the Pecora banking investigation and concludes: 'Let's stick to the President. We know what the Old Guard did, and we don't want any more of it.'"

Dr. Sprague's reference to government credit brought down upon him the greatest volume of condemnation, but among financial and economic observers there is an inclination to treat the decline of government bonds as a matter of small importance since the point is made that the Government has at all times complete control over the market price of its issues and, by various means open to it, can cause a rise or decline at will.

In this Roger W. Babson sees a distinct element of strength to the Government, calling its power over quotations a whip to bring commercial banking to its knees whenever the Administration may wish to employ it, since the banks are heavily loaded with government issues and would be seriously disturbed by any decided decline. Said Mr. Babson:

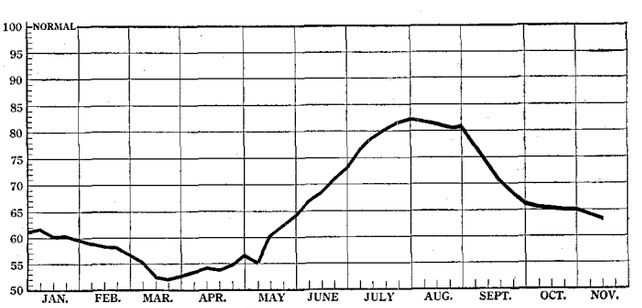
"The first half of 1934 ought to see a new chapter in the relation of the Administration to the banks and utilities—less conflict and more cooperation. It was well that the Administration should have corrective powers. Some of the practises which had crept into banking needed discipline. Much the same applies to the utilities.

The Right Start

"If both banks and the utilities are ready to come to terms and work with the Administration in a public spirit, there need be no reason for investors to be alarmed and gloomy. There will be no cause for changing either banks or utilities into government institutions. Mutual understanding and cooperation would do much to start the new year right."

The general economic opinion is that business is only awaiting the chance to go ahead, and some hope is held that Christmas buying may prove to be the incentive which will set it in motion. Its present position is approximately 38 per cent. below what would be considered normal for this time of year and under present general conditions, with full allowance for seasonal and long-term trends.

The Literary Digest's curve of The Course of Business fell for the latest week recorded, from 64 to 62.99. Our progress in what is known abroad as "America's experiment" is closely watched in Europe.



THE COURSE OF BUSINESS

This graph is a composite of several well-known weekly indices of business activity. The curve has been corrected for secular trend and for seasonal fluctuations. In terms of percentage deviation from normal it records the actual course of business by weekly intervals throughout 1933 to end of second week in November

Reports from Germany state that most German critics until recently had considered America's case as radically different from that of Germany in the immediate post-war years and were inclined to class this country with England in respect to conditions here now and in England immediately after the war.

Now, however, they have begun to draw parallels between American and German inflation and to recall the numerous unfavorable phenomena of German inflation of which "America seems unconscious."

Alfred Lansburgh, editor of *Die Bank* of Berlin, is quoted as rejecting the belief that "President Roosevelt, by means of currency depreciation, can advance prices in the way he wants," and as holding that "it is probable that most increases in prices will occur, not in farm products but in consumption goods which the farmers are obliged to buy."

Other German critics assert that, despite the fluidity of the American money market, American manufacturers probably will soon suffer a shortage in working capital in consequence of a greater cost in wages and raw materials, and that, further, industrial stocks will not rise in accord with the decline in the value of money "because investors will soon realize that they will get dividends in cash of ever smaller buying power."

Curbing Motor "Tax Raids"

Two court decisions in widely separated parts of the country encourage American Automobile Association officials who are campaigning against special motor-car taxes. In Colorado the State Supreme Court has held unconstitutional the levying by the State of a special car registration fee for relief purposes. And in New York City the five-cent levy on taxicab fares has been held a violation of the State Motor Vehicle Law. This, it will be remembered, was a part of Mayor O'Brien's new revenue program, and it was expected to bring in at least $5,000,000 before the end of next year. It has been held illegal by State Supreme Court Justice Albert C. Cohn. Some thousands of dollars have already been collected and will be impounded by the police pending possible appeal by the city authorities. The position of the Automobile Association is simply that funds for relief purposes in States and cities can be secured from general taxation which the motorists will bear along with the others.

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TVA's Five-Point Program

The full scope of the Government's national power program was outlined the other day by David E. Lilienthal, general counsel and power specialist of the Tennessee Valley Authority. In a speech in Atlanta, Mr. Lilienthal summed it all up in five points, as follows:

"1. We must begin thinking in terms of an electrified America, and cast aside the tradition which is binding us to our present niggardly use of electricity.

"2. Our entire electric rate structure must be reexamined and drastically revised.

"3. Electric-using appliances must be put into the homes and on the farms on a scale heretofore not successfully attempted.

"4. All the forces of business, scientific and engineering ingenuity and technique must be concentrated upon the problem of reducing certain of the costs of operation.

"5 The people must be brought to realize that there is a pool of electricity lying idle, ready and waiting to be used, and to realize what electricity can do in lightening their burdens, in increasing their incomes and making for a richer and better life."

"There is something about this that has the genuine old ring of American progress through invention and achievement," comments the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle;* "if we can not get back to prosperity any other way, we may be able to do it by electricity."

Public-utility men, according to the New York *Times*, agree that rates must be reduced, but "insist that such a change can come only gradually."

Less Christmas Saving

When the eight million-odd members of the Christmas Clubs take their $350,000,000 out of 6,000 banks in the next few days they will have a little less to spend than they did last year. In fact, according to Herbert F. Rawll, who started the Christmas Club, there will be a reduction in the total membership, while the total fund to be distributed will be about 20 per cent. less than last year. This is due less to the continuance of the depression than to the effects of the banking holiday. But one figure shows an increase—the average amount received by each member, which is $43.75. This year's distribution indicates a larger proportionate expenditure for actual holiday purposes than did last year's.

Another interesting point brought out by Mr. Rawll is that more members are becoming tax-conscious, and are using the facilities of the club for accumulating money for paying taxes due at the year's end. The Christmas Club estimate of the distribution of the 1933 fund is given as follows in *The Wall Street Journal:*

Christmas purchases....	42%	$147,000,000
Permanent Savings & Investment	26%	91,000,000
Year-end commitments.	8%	28,000,000
Taxes	12%	42,000,000
Mortage amortization and interest	5%	17,500,000
Insurance premiums....	5%	17,500,000
Education, travel and charity	2%	7,000,000
	100%	$350,000,000

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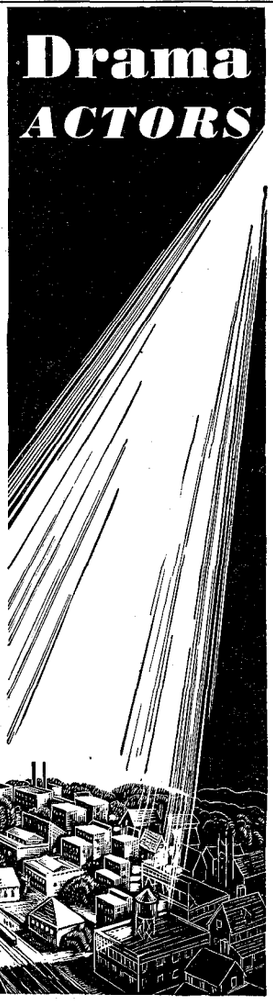

Stories telling how great industries like utilities, motors, railroads met the depression are more than statements written by accountants. They are dramas of human relationships. How the Associated System coped with the depression also makes a dramatic story. It involves—

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It was their cooperation that made possible the successful $47,000,000 refinancing of 1932. Investors are now cooperating in the Plan of Rearrangement of Capitalization of Associated Gas and Electric Company, whose purpose is to strengthen its position. Successful completion of this Plan is another step towards keeping the System intact, protecting the jobs of employees, the service of customers, and the investments of security holders.

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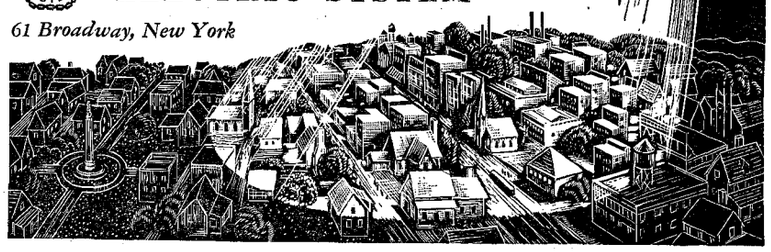

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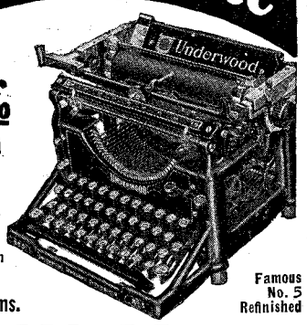

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Developing Duck-Shooting in America

(Continued from page 30)

about by man so break down Nature's balance that a species may be too weak numerically to stage the recovery which it always did in the past. This happened to the passenger pigeon and the bison, the pigeons' numbers had been wofully decreased; it was not the gun alone that exterminated them. It is conceded to-day that their last great migration was blown to sea. There were very few left the next year and these few were shot out.

In the late seventies the buffalo was all but exterminated in the northern States, there were still a scattered but wholesome number left all through southern Canada. Unfortunately at this time occurred a winter of unusual severity and most of that thinned-out herd succumbed. That this will not be permitted to happen to our ducks is clearly shown by the prompt Federal action taken during this present crisis.

Unusual rains will probably follow unusual droughts. The prairie sloughs will fill up again. They are as necessary to the farmer as they are to the wild-fowl. With them will come a great increase in ducks and in consequence, better shooting.

Duck-Shooting Increasing

But we must not overlook the fact that there is a slower but far deadlier menace to our wild-fowl in the steady encroachment of civilization. Duck-shooters are increasing more rapidly than means are being taken to provide for the duck. Improved roads and cheap automobiles are making the most out of the way natural sanctuaries accessible. The worst menace is from the narrow-minded politician who in seeking a measure to provide work for his localized constituents, bends every effort to the reclamation of more and more swamp and marshland, the natural havens of our wild-fowl, which invariably prove to be worthless for agricultural pursuits afterwards.

Happily, this is being recognized not merely by the sportsmen who see the menace to their game, but by the farmer who realizes that the water level is being dangerously lowered through the drainage of these natural reservoirs, leading to terrific droughts and such avoidable catastrophes as the floods on the lower Mississippi and adjacent waters. Reforested lands and restored lakes, ponds and marshes, rather than dikes, is the rational prevention of floods.

As a result of better understanding of these physical conditions, many areas of reclaimed land are being restored to their original state at the cost of hundreds of thousands of dollars and will in the future become the wild-fowl sanctuaries that they were originally and recreational ground of importance to our increasing population.

© *The Sportsman* (Boston)

What is most required is a concerted effort of the real sportsmen of this country behind the National Biological Survey Bureau to secure better conditions for the ducks. Adequate protection does not mean shortened seasons and diminished bags, which have never saved game. It means Federal and State supervision, prohibiting foolish and useless drainage and a better wardens' supervision of the hunters to insure the enforcement of the law.

Federal License Needed

Our crying need at the moment is a Federal license to shoot migratory birds, sufficient to gain the desired results. There has been talk from time to time of a fifty-cent Federal license. If there are five million duck-shooters, and that is not far from the fact, this will bring in only two and half million dollars which is insufficient to insure any great improvement. The fact remains that any man who can afford to pay a dollar and a quarter for one box of shotgun shells, who can afford to own a twenty-five-dollar shotgun, much less own and operate a cheap second-hand automobile with which to get him to and from shooting, can afford to pay five dollars a year for a migratory license.

The farmers of England pay ten shillings, or two and a half dollars for a ground game license for ducks and rabbits and a general license costs ten dollars, of which over 450,000 are issued annually.

The wages demanded and secured by the American laboring men make the thought that a fifty-cent license is needed out of consideration for them, laughable.

Personally, I expect within the next ten or fifteen years to see greatly improved conditions, brought about through a better understanding of the value of our wild-fowl and all other game as an item of food and as a source of recreation, by both politicians and sportsmen.

There will be less useless and extravagant drainage; there will be a better supervision of game; there will slowly come a better realization on the part of our gunners that if shooting is worth while, it is worth paying something for.

Elastic game laws which permit the quick altering of seasons to cope with unforeseen physical conditions, all will bear their parts in producing a bigger and better wild-fowl crop as time goes on.

The future generations will look back at 1933 as being the low-ebb in the wild-fowl population.

One thing that convinces me of this, is that we Americans have shown more intelligence about our duck-shooting, despite of callous disregard for the slaughter which went on, than any other people in the world.

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The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Out Where the West Is Wild.—BREWERY GULCH GAZETTE The sun shines on Brewery Gulch 330 days in the year, but there is moonshine every day.—*Title of a Bisbee (Ariz.) paper.*

Cruel, Cruel Shock.—A girl of this day may not faint at hearing a risqué story, or at the sight of a mouse, but we reckon the sight of a sink full of dishes to be washed would make her keel over in the good, old-fashioned style.—*Sam Hill in the Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Life's Darkest Moment.—NEWS PHOTOGRAPHER (lining up children for a picture at the Transit Valley Country Club) to small boy—"Smile nicely at this little girl over here."

SMALL BOY—"Aw heck, that's my sister."—*Buffalo News.*

Call a Plumber.—CITY BOY—"Say, dad, how many kinds of milk are there?"

FATHER—"Well, there's evaporated milk, buttermilk, malted milk and—but why do you wish to know?"

"Oh, I'm drawing a picture of a cow and I want to know how many spigots to put on her."—*Farm Journal.*

Lacks Finesse.—Mrs. E. C. M. writes: "Albert, aged three and a half, was disobedient," and I said to him, "If you don't behave, you'll get spanked. You would not like that, would you?"

"'I wouldn't like daddy to spank me," was the response.

"'Why not?'

"'He doesn't know how. He hurts.'"—*Boston Transcript.*

Saying It With Bubbles.—"I was quite upset when Jack kissed me."

"Oh, I say! You'd been kissed before."

"Yes, but never in a canoe."—*Danville (Pa.) News.*

Or Try Head Cheese.—"Yes, I know fish is brain food, but I don't care so much for fish. Hain't there some other brain food?"

"Well, there's noodle soup."—*Ed Scanlan in the Buffalo Evening News.*

Pleasant Souvenirs.—We are reminded of the Aberdonian who went into a shop and bought an attaché case. "Shall I wrap it up for you?" asked the clerk.

"Oh, no, thank you," replied Sandy, "just put the paper and string inside."—*Boston Transcript.*

Beginning of Property.—"I suppose winning money from that tenderfoot was like taking candy from a child."

"Just about," replied Three-finger Sam; "assumin' you have noticed what a howlin' fuss any kid kin put up if you try to grab his confectionery." — *Philanderer Johnson in the Washington Star.*

Time Machine.—It was Anthony's first ride in a railway train, and the succession of wonders reduced him to a state of hysterical astonishment. The train rounded a slight bend and, with a shriek of its whistle, plunged into a tunnel. There were gasps of surprize from the corner where Anthony was kneeling. Suddenly the train rushed into broad daylight again, and a small voice was lifted in wonder.

"It's to-morrow!" exclaimed the small boy.—*The Tatler (London).*

Slips That Pass in the Night

By Cousin Ram, of Course.—Manchukuo Gungoat Rammed.—*Kobe (Japan) paper.*

Versatility Has a Limit.—Want to Swap —used Model A Ford, never been used for a milk cow.—*Farmersville (Tex.) paper.*

If You're Lonesome.—For Rent—5 room apartment with bath, gas and electricity and privilege of raising 500 chickens.—*Brocton (N. Y.) paper.*

When Shyness Is Excusable.—Lost—Female, black head, long black ears, bluish body; speckled legs; very shy. Name Helen. —*Spokane (Wash.) paper.*

Curiosity Complex.—William H. Blackburn, veteran headkeeper, said one of the deers was developing a bad temper and had been going around etaoin shrdlu.—*Washington paper.*

Out Where Girls Stay Girls.—No. 301 Legal Stenographer, nearly two years' experience. Age 60. Very attractive girl; splendid stenographer; minimum salary.—*Houston (Tex.) employment list.*

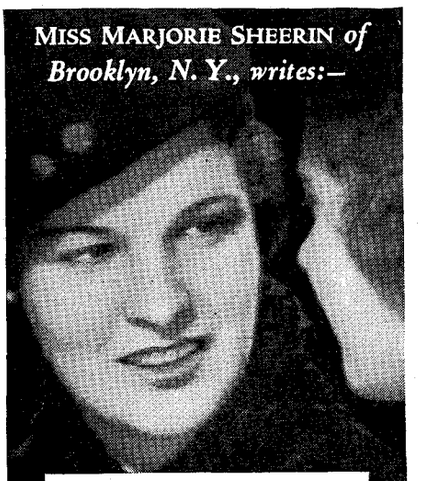
And P-p-proud of It.—Dramatics—Elocution. Public speaking and stammering my specialty.—*Wilmette (Ill.) paper.*

Marvelous Climate.—The murdered man escaped being in the dock on a capital charge. He turned King's Evidence.—*The Egyptian Gazette (Alexandria).*

More Overproduction.—Administration Studying Surplus of Fools to be Distributed.—*Greenville (S. C.) paper.*

Upper or Lower?—Farley had changed a brown suit he had been wearing to a blue serge business suit. Vice-President Garner was also wearing ½ a blue suit.—*San Antonio paper.*

More Gertrude Stein.—Shall the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled "An act for suppressing vice and immorality" (Revision), approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four," which amendment was approved February twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three," be adopted?—*Copy of official ballot in Montclair, N. J.*



MISS MARJORIE SHEERIN *of Brooklyn, N. Y., writes:—*

"My cough is gone already—

"I'm so glad I took my Doctor's advice!"

● **"I had to stay home from the office," *writes Miss Sheerin,* "my cough was so bad. So I called the doctor. He said, 'Take Pertussin—it's the best thing there is for a cough.' Am I glad I did!... *Next morning my cough was gone!"***

MILLIONS OF GLANDS—like tiny water faucets—inside your throat and bronchial passages keep the tissues healthily moist.

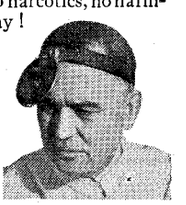
But when you "catch cold" these glands clog up with thick, infected mucus! Your throat feels tickly—dry. You cough and cough, but you can't "raise" a thing.

You must get those little moisture glands back into action, to stop a cough And Pertussin does just that!

Doctors have found that a spoonful or two quickly stimulate the glands to start pouring their *natural moisture* out into your throat. Germ-laden phlegm is loosened. Your throat feels soothed and relieved. Pertussin is actually helping Nature herself to cure your cough!

Pertussin is the scientific extract of a medicinal herb famous in treating the most severe coughs known. It contains no narcotics, no harmful drugs. Get a bottle today!

●



DOCTORS PRESCRIBE Pertussin for babies, too—it's so safe. "It's the best remedy I know for coughs," writes one doctor. "I use it for my own family," another states. It won't upset the digestion.

PERTUSSIN

has been prescribed by doctors for 30 years . . *It works safely!*

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From Our Readers to Our Readers

Jobs—A Retort to a College Graduate

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—In your issue of November 11, you published a letter from Hobart H. Da Boll, a young college graduate, of Rochester, N. Y., who complains bitterly of the status of recent college graduates, unable to secure employment.

This young graduate's complaint, I imagine, would have been received in a much more sympathetic spirit, and the charge of selfishness attributed to others, as embodied in his "partial solution" might have passed without remark, were it not for his generally snobbish and supercilious attitude toward those who can not boast a college education.

He seems to consider it the most vulgar form of *lèse-majesté* to allow a superior being to wait at the rail, while the lifeboats are being loaded with the women and children of the proletariat, and with the additional poor excuse, that the "old man" of the family happens to have a bit of valuable experience.

Here is the most conspicuous and offensive of the indicative bumps. He writes:—

"The college graduates embody the people of the highest mental abilities who are willing to work and carry on the race with children of the same type. We should not be asked to step aside, live abnormal lives, and give the available jobs to middle-aged, inefficient people of low mental capacity, many of whom have no more lofty ideals than to populate the country with large families of children of the same mentality, drink up their pay envelops, or squander them in some other foolish way."

Ye Gods and little fishes—or should it be fish? What monumental bumptiousness, impudence and everything else I can't think of.

Of course, a good college education is a mighty fine equipment and, no doubt, the higher the better, if actually used to the betterment of others.

But if history repeats itself in this respect—as it probably will—it is entirely within the range of possibility, for one of these no 'count kids of the common herd to become the super-boss of the young gentleman of Rochester.

H. F. Bulger.

Redondo Beach, Cal.

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—In your issue of November 11 is printed a letter from Hobart H. Da Boll, under the caption, "Youth's Demand for Jobs," I heartily agree with all he says, and would like to add, that it used to be the custom in England, that when a man gained a competency, he would retire, become a squire and enjoy life; and give the younger generation a chance.

F. J. Martin.

Yuma, Ariz.

Jan Kubelik's Nationality

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I want to correct a mistake which occurred in your article about Jan Kubelik, printed on page 11 of the issue for November 18. Jan Kubelik is not an Austrian but a Czech. His birthplace is Prague, the capital of Czecho-Slovakia. Jan Kubelik's only connection with Austria was that before 1918 Czecho-Slovakia was a part of the Hapsburg monarchy.

Dr. Victor Wofek.

Cleveland, Ohio.

Fear as a Stimulant of Play

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Referring to your article in The Literary Digest of October 21, is it not possible that the apparent increase in the desire for play is caused not by better wages and greater leisure or the spirit of adventure but by fear, conscious or otherwise, and the desire to forget? I have read that in times of stress like these, a stress whether blamed on those in authority or not, the people are given to excesses not always as innocent as the movies.

W. Stelwagon.

Miami, Fla.

A Down Easter on Punkin Pie

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—We folks down Popham way, State o' Maine, take kind to the Lit'ry D'jest. My family reads it first. We hand it to Mis' Wright, then Bill Colby gits it, Tim Cunningham next. Mary Dodge has it after. She sends it to the Old Folks Home.

'Bout punkin pies. Every fall the Congo church has a Harvest Supper. The wimmen folks compete hearty for the best chicken pies and baked beans. How we men folks tuck in for a quarter! Nobody can touch Mary Dodge at punkin pies. She got the receipt from her gran'ma fifty years ago. She don't set much store by botten canned punkin, says it makes meechin' vittles. Ho'-made is good enough for old-fashioned folks.

Mary declares punkin pie should be et cold an' held in the hand. They's a hard an' fast set rule 'bout thickness of the pie. When you shut your teeth into the pie your nose must touch the fillin'. Otherwise it's a kind of stepmother pie. Hopin' this finds you as it leaves me, right smart at my vittles, I am yours respectfully,

G. M. Haushalter.

Wiscasset, Me.

SOME PEOPLE ARE NEVER GRATEFUL

—Bishop in the St. Louis *Star and Times*

Negro Education in the South

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—In reply to the letter published on this page in the November 4 issue, written by L. W. Fahnestock, concerning Negro educational facilities in Florida, I have this to say. In Florida and any other city, county or state where there are separate schools for Negroes they do not divide the money appropriated for educational facilities equally. Therefore, the schools for Negroes are not as adequate in construction, equipment, teaching staff, etc., as those for whites.

Southern Negroes are as anxious and do take advantage of the educational facilities provided for them as any other nationality.

I recommend that the Federal Government outline an educational program and govern the educational system.

The men appointed to outline this program should be honest and courageous enough to do away with separate schools for Negroes.

B. A. Wade.

Chicago, Ill.

Married Women and Jobs—Two Views

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Russell L. Turner, Houston, Texas—I salute you for your courageous statement against married women whose husbands are able and willing to support them holding down jobs while so many despairing women are in need of work. These women are without honor or they would have resigned their positions long ago. Every firm has a few on the payroll; they married, hung on like leeches, avoid motherhood, and if the truth were known they have better homes, better cars and every material possession is of far better make than those of the man from whom they receive their orders.

It is the employers who are to blame; they should hold their heads in shame to be supplying luxuries to the few while so many without even the necessities are applying in vain for work.

Boston, Mass. Julia Kelly.

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Mr. Russell L. Turner's suggestion seems to me ridiculous, for women are not responsible for the depression, nor did they share to any extent in the political prizes of the World War. Yet individuals and business organizations throughout the country expect frail women to play Atlas for the terrible war burden of civilization!

Can Mr. Turner locate in the press suggestions that men with incomes from investments should relinquish steady employment? Surely for every married woman who can leave her job there is a man receiving profits from a farm or city real estate, also salary from regular employment.

How these men laugh when asked to sacrifice their positions to assist the NRA! But down in their hearts they realize that it is cowardly to ask married women to sacrifice self-respect and independence; they know that loss of a job can bring to a woman virtual slavery—sometimes death—whenever a selfish or brutal husband is involved.

The assumption that men support their wives appears in law and custom; but in real life men support their wives as they support the prohibition law—imperfectly and sometimes not at all.

Maud Jamison.

Holtville, Cal.

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